MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 277 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
21st Nov. 15	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Mongolia .	10000
5th Dec ,,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja .	12500
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
23rd ,,	Khyber ..	9000	Umbla .	8000
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia .	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia .	10000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala .	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb ,,	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination
*20th Nov.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s s "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
23rd Nov	Lines ..	Karachi Coasting.
26th Nov.	Barpeta .	Subsidiary Gulf Mail.
29th Nov.	Palamcotta	ast and South African ports via Colombo.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Yebashi Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	25th Nov.
Bombay Maru	F Terada	4622	19th Nov	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec	13th Dec
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Cork Building, Hornby Road Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival	Departure
Ume Maru .	3010	S. Nakayama	11th Nov	20th Nov
Inaba Maru	3930	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-97

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD

Steamers.	Class	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8251	..	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles..	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Kobe	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	27th Nov. 1915.
S. S Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S S Cassalla	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	650
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryejun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Batswing Bow Ties, in Rich Brocade Silk, Barathea, Foulards, etc., etc. . . . Rs. 2.
Extra Long Wide-End Ties in Irish Poplin, Club Stripes, Rich Brocades, Crepe-de-chine, etc., etc. . . . . Rs. 3.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.
Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 18

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,956
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all stations are bought collected and discounted
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

H. APPOINTMENTS
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
26-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. POSE.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. B-6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 678

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

WANTED.

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to Parsee ladies and children. Apply "TEACHER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2316

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED—TRACERS and DRAUGHTSMAN in an Architects' office. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2339

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English, one knowing Persian or able to teach Science to higher classes of the High School according to the new course will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected.
J. M. BAMA.
Acting Director of Public,
2345 Instruction, Navanagar State.

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.
Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.
The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.
F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENT in every Town to sell our Leathers and Leather Goods. Cash security required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
2335 Box 100, Madras.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Mathematics for a Motussil High School. Salary Rs. 60. Write to Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2354

WANTED SURVEYORS for 8 months commencing from 1st December, 1915, for Irrigation Project Survey on Rs. 75 per month. Apply at once with testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State 902

MOTOR CAR WANTED.—Second-hand four cylinder, four seater, torpedo shape, cheap. Write particulars, lowest price to Box No. 628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2362

WANTED.—Rupees one Lakh on mortgage of substantial property at moderate interest. No brokers. Apply to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2347

WANTED immediately TWO YOUNG EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADIES for booking office. Apply to the MANAGER, The PIONEER PICTURE PALACE New Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 2352

WANTED by an expert few students desiring rapid and thorough knowledge in Shorthand. Success guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2346

BACHELOR—Requires 2 meals daily. Apollo Bunder. Plain wholesome food wanted. No boarding house. Apply to Box No. 625 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2356

WANTED—An English fully trained and certificated Higher Froebel Teacher for a High School, on the plains, for one year.—All particulars on application to the HEAD MISTRESS, c/o Deaconess House, Lahore. 903

WANTED—An HINDU ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply in own handwriting with copies of certificates and salary expected, to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2361

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER with Persian for the G. T. English High School in Cutch Mandvi. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Goculdas T. Charities. Holichakla, Fort. 2360

WANTED FOR THE RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL a GRADUATE with Mathematics as 2nd Assistant Master. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Must apply before 30th November to:—
DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE.
2334

WANTED—A Mahomedan L.L.B. for the Judicial Department of a First Class State in Kathiawad. Must begin as an attache to the Sir Nyayadhish on Rs. 75 per mensem before rising to regular judgeship service graded and pensionable. Apply to box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2333

RESPECTABLE Athornan Parsi parents of good position invite correspondence from really eligible Parsee men with a view to matrimony for their healthy accomplished and good-looking daughter of 31. All correspondence returned, if required, strictly private. Apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 235

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the Barr High School, Jaora, an experienced Graduate as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
Darbar Jaoro,
901 Jaoro State, Central India.

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
2191 46, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—An expert MACHINE FOREMAN, capable of taking charge of 20 printing machines. Pay Rs. 35-2-45 p.m. with free quarters, and Rs. 5 Local Allowance. Compositors also wanted. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.
J. J. WATSON,
Ag. Manager,
2318 Yeravda Prison Press.

WANTED for the State High School, Dewas (Senior), a B.A., strong in History and English, as an ASSISTANT MASTER, on Rs. 60 p.m. One with some experience in teaching in a recognised High School preferable.
Apply with full particulars as regards age, caste, native place and copies of testimonials before 1st December, 1915, to THE DIWAN, Dewas (Senior), C. I. 900

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO as good as new. Cost Rs. 500, willing to accept Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE.

BLACK MINORCAS, the very best pure bred parents, prize winners, Rs. 25 trio. Arpingtons also Rs. 35 per trio.
W. B. PRICE,
2355 Rawalpindi.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DONKEY for a child. Trained to harness. Going cheap. Apply to Box No. 626 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2357

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

ZINC—Magnesia, Calcium-Chloride, Hirakasi, Engine Boilers, Lathes, and Gin stores. Extremely lowest rates.
JETHALAL CO.,
2348 Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE near Peachy Phipson Sanitarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 2353

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rental to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 989

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2194

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between Bai JETBAI, widow of JIVRAJ RUTTONSEY, VIRJI CHAPSEY, COOVERJI NARPAL and CULLIANJI THOBHAN in the name and firm of JIVRAJ RUTTONSEY & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from Aso Vud 30 Samvat 1971 (7th November 1915.) The said Bai Jetbai and Cooverji Nurpal have been authorised to recover the outstandings and pay the debts of the said firm and the debtors of the firm are hereby requested to pay the debts due by them to the said Bai Jetbai and Cooverji Nurpal as soon as possible and the creditors of the firm are also hereby required to file their claims with the said Bai Jetbai and Cooverji Nurpal within one month from the date hereof after which time the business of the said firm will be finally wound up and no notice will be taken of their claims if any.
Dated at Bombay this 19th day of Nov. 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
2358 Attorneys for Jivraj Ruttonsey & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 19th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1226 of 1915.

VUNSONJI DEOJI & DAMODAR DEOJI both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants two of the Shareholders of the MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, on behalf of themselves and otehr the Shareholders of the said Company. .....
v/s
1. The MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company registered under Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and having its registered office at 73, Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay. 2. EBBJI OOMERSEY, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay 3. MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay. 4. JAMNADAS LAKHMIDAS, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Wadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay. 5. GOPALSHANKER VENISHANKER of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant residing at Ahmedabad beyond the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. 6. NENSEY SHIVJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Order I Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given to all the shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company Limited the 1st defendant abovenamed that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have on the 16th day of October 1915 instituted this suit in this Hon. Court praying for the following amongst other reliefs.
1. That it may be declared that the resolutions appointing the 5th defendant as Director, confirming the appointment of the 3rd and 4th defendants as Directors and the resolution appointing 6th defendant as agent of the said Company are illegal and that the same be declared to be null and void.
2. That the 1st defendant company may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from acting in any way on the said resolutions.
3. That the 3rd 4th and 5th defendants may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from acting as Directors of the said Company or dealing with the assets of the said Company or from otherwise interfering with the management thereof.
4. That the 5th defendant may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from acting as agent of the said company.
5. That a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the proxies and letters revoking them lodged in the office of the said company.
6. That it may be declared that result of the Poll taken on the 6th day of October 1915 was as follows:—
(1) That the 1st plaintiff was re-elected as a Director.
(2) That Jamnadas Khushaldas and Javraj Motichand were appointed Directors.
(3) That Messrs. Vussonji Deoji & Co. were appointed Agents of the said Company.
7. That the defendants or some of them be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit.
8. That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may allow. And the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod the Sitting Judge in Chambers has by an order made on the 21st day of October 1915 directed Notice of Institution of the suit to be given to the shareholders of the said company and that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 17th day of January 1916 for final disposal of this Suit.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1915.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B MALBARI.
10th day of November, 1915.
MULJEE and THAKOREDAS,
2364 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th November, 1915. 2291

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water —cures quickly. C-19

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 31 of 1915.

Mrs. EVA BREWIN, of Poona European Inhabitant residing at 5 Cross Road, Wanowri, by her duly constituted Attorney her son Archibald P. Brewin of Bombay European Inhabitant, residing at Watson Annexe Hotel, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) Bai REHMATUN-NISSA BEGUM (2) Bai DAWLAT KHATUM, the widow and daughter respectively of NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, late of Hyderabad (Decan), a Jagirdar in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam, both Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Hyderabad (Deccan), (3) ZEHARUNNISSA BEGUM, daughter of NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, Mahomedan residing at Hyderabad (Deccan), a minor by her Gpardian-ad-litem Bai Rehmat-un-Nissa Begum 1st defendant.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 21st day of October, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right title and interest of the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur (subject to the Mortgage and Further Charges dated 25th May 1907, 8th July 1908 and 21st February 1910 respectively in favour of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal) in the following properties:
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Colaba in the Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage or tenement erected thereon forming the eastern and seaward block of the two buildings commonly known as the Grant Buildings containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the North, South and West and East by land of Colaba Land and Mills Co., Limited over which land the said Lessor has a right of way.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Colaba aforesaid in the Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage or tenement erected thereon forming the Western or landward block of the two buildings commonly known as the Grant Buildings containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the said Colaba Land and Mills Co., Limited over which land the Lessor has a right of way and which said land and premises firstly and secondly described are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Nos. 382 (1), 382 (4), 383 (1), 383 (4) and Street Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 and both bearing Collector's New Survey No. 297 6/9571.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 11th day of December 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 11th day of November, 1915.
K. F. MODI.
2363 Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1910.

HARIVALLABHDAS KASSIDAS .....Plaintiff
v.
KANYALAL JEYNARAYEN and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on Saturday the 11th day of December, 1915, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).
PARTICULARS.
All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Sheth together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 553 square yards or thereabouts (less the area recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality for set-back, being about 50 square yards) situate on the East side of Shaikh Memon Street or Kharu Kuwa Road in the Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 and Street Nos 345 to 349 (1) (2) (3) and 351 to 355 and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ambaram Jara but now to Kesserbai daughter of Khimji Bhawan on or towards the South by the part of the wall of the house formerly belonging to Jessiram Shivlal but now to Nanabhai Bejanji Choksey on or towards the East by a passage formerly belonging to Sorabji Rustomji and Kharshedbai his wife but now to Dossabhai Rustomji and on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 28th day of October, 1915.
(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
2344 Commissioner.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.
TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 21st November 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Terrace, opposite to Byculla Station, and next to Post Office, Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture made by Roberts Wimbridge and others, comprising of dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall, side or corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, drawing room chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy, teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, cane chairs, dinner chairs, cane chairs, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, Milner's safe music box, bird cage bowls, spoons, and forks, tea-sets, satsuma vases, chinaware, glassware crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.
The property of A. L. Irving Esq.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 22nd November 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and household and office furniture, sundry articles and bicycles, etc., at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Household furniture such as drawing room sets of spring cushioned sofas and chairs lined with velvet and rich tapestry, teakwood single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, writing and dressing, tables, marble top round tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, cupboards, revolving book-cases, arm and armless chairs, side-boards with mirror back, partition screens, easy chairs, rocking chairs, hatstand, reclining sofas, clothes baskets, glassware crockery, safes by best makers, etc.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mansur Ala Khaucher, Insolvent:—
One pair bracelets set with diamonds and pearls.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Several second-hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

NOTICE OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1915, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions of Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Attorneys for Bai, Nandagaori, widow of Hiralal D. Saraiya the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Sonabai widow of Mahomed Tharoo, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Tharoo, Bachoo Mahomed Tharoo and Oosman Mahomed Tharoo in exercise of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated 8th day of January 1915 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements, or buildings, standing thereon situate at and fronting Mahim Bazar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 883 square yards of thereabouts and bearing Collectors old No. 257 New No. 3/3929 Old Survey No. 117 in the deed mentioned as 107 and New Survey No. 3/39 and 3 a/39 and bounded on the east by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west by Mahim Bay, on the north party by the property of Nathu Walji partly by the property of Noormahomed Premji and partly by the property of Alli Saheb boor, and on the south by the property of Lalji "Shamji" and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "G" Ward No. 5212 (2-4 and 5) and Street Nos. 90A, 90 C, and 90D, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors, and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Attorneys for the mortgagee at 7 Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1915.

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AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).
BONA-FIDE-SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE AND COLOR MERCHANTS AND ELECTRICIANS.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL AND GIN STORES AND ANILINE DYES, LATELY PERTAINING TO THE POONA SILK AND COTTON MILLS, LTD.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th November, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs, MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Godown at Apollo Street next to the Post Office the following mill and gin stores and aniline dyes brought from the Poona Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., to close the partnership account, consisting of ring travellers, brass wire, brass pipes, papers, steel brushes, rubber washers, and leather elbow and packing, steel rings, shuttles, moos, iron springs and couplings, steel pipes, galvanized wire, oil cans, lappet screws copper rivets, hinges, roll of rubber, steel rollers, steel pressure, belting, arbur, brass bobbins, bolt studs, packing papers, brackets, wheels, washers, nuts, shaftings, handles, patis, valves, joints hanks copper and brass rods, iron plates, graphite and fire powder, gauze glasses, chains, packings bolts, weaving machines and fillets electric army chair, perforated sheets, files, springs, needles, wooden rollers, rosin, picker, cask of copper sulphate twist, wheels, sewings, twine, fliers, steam cocks wooden bobbins, tin sheets steel wire cards, tin shades, wire insulators, rubber taps, ceiling roses, boltstuds, holders, cut outs, globes, walt meters, pressure gauze, Manila ropes, brass tanks, and many other things pertaining to mill stores.

Also a lot of aniline dyes in kegs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of within three days of the sale.

The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Unclaimed Goods and Sweeping, at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cottonseed, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of barley, bags of castorseed, bags of jowari, bundles of gunny bags, bags of husks, iron angle bar, keg of paint, drums of turpentine, bundles of iron nuts, lot of loose lime stones, bags of harda, drum of oil, wooden sleepers, bundles of coir rope, bale of brown papers bag of coal, bag of qram flour, bundles of jogre, bundles of dates, bags of bajri, of sweeping grain, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Telephone No. 1882.
Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.

A BRITISH FILM ALL THROUGHOUT.

5 NIGHTS **FIVE NIGHTS**

By Victorian Cross.

7000 Feet. 5 Parts.

The whole Realm of Cinematography contains no other work so generously filled with the emotions that deeply stir the hearts of virile men and women as this fascinating story of platonic love and its inevitable outcome.

Perfect Stagecraft—Superb Photography—Rich Costumes—a Sympathatic Cast,—have made this the most fascinating Film ever used from a British Studio. It brings to the eye in vivid tones all the wondrous imagery that gave the book its fame.

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Riviere's Early Diagnosis of Tubercle	"	4	8
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Muir & Ritche's Manual of Bacteriology	"	7	14
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(a) Boise Epois (1684) *Lully.*
(b) Si Tra I Ceppi (Berenia) *Handel.*

Other Members of the company will also appear in New Numbers.

6 p. m. To-morrow Sunday Evening 6 p. m
Special Attraction for Music Lovers.

MISS NORA MOON
will sing
"From Mighty King's" (from Judas Maccabaeus) *Handle.*
"Ave Maria" (with Violin obligato by Miss Sybil Keymer) *Gounod.*

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will sing
"Is not his Word" (Elijah) *Mendelssohn*
"The Watchman" *Squire.*

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
Will play
"Aria" *Bach*

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The rainfall has extended northwards of Bihar and Orissa and has been unusually heavy in Bihar, while local falls have occured in Bengal. The retreating monsoon has caused general rain along the east Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair 1½ inch. Table Island 1 inch, Patna 3 inches, Gaya 2 inches Purnea, Naya-Dumka ¾ inch, Pamban 1½ inch, Cuddalore, Madras and Nellore 1 inch, Masulipatam 4 inches.

Cloud, humidity, and minimum temperature are all obove normal, except in north-west India and Burma.

Decrease of rainfall in Bihar and increase in Assam and north Bengal are forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is 14deg. F. in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula; it has been fairly general in south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and some showers on the north Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan. Isolated light showers are possible in south Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on RFIDAY, the 19th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	75.2	50.8	70	..	0	..
Do. (18th)	83.8	70.0	85	..	0	—0.57
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	0
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.6	54.4	63	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	79.8	40.7	67	..	0	—0.14
Lahore	83.8	48.5	81	..	0	—0.03
Hissar	84	51.9	54	..	0	..
Ambala	84.7	50.1	86	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	82.0	57.8	55	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.8	58.2	41	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	85.1	56.0	66	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	84.8	62.6	57	..	0	—0.07
Cawnpore	83.0	62.9	79	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	79.5	67.7	80	..	0	—0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.3	51.8	58	..	0	0
Karachi	91.2	65.2	34	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	81.0	54.0	61	..	0	—0.05
Jaipur	84.5	54.6	51	..	0	—0.04
Kotah	84.6	62.0	53	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	57.6	24	..	0	—0.05
Dwarka	90.2	65.7	60	..	0	0
Veraval	88.7	69.8	40	..	0	—0.11
Rajkot	91.0	63.3	37	..	0	—0.17
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	61.8	63	..	0	—0.09
Surat	92.7	65.3	61	..	0	—0.08
Ahmedabad	93.8	66.3	37	..	0	—0 16
Deesa	92.6	61.0	45	..	0	—0.07
Neemuch	82.2	61.8	46	..	0	—0.03
Indore	83.9	57.1	80	..	0	—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.9	65.5	88	0.05	0.05	—0.24
Saugor	77.8	64.2	83	..	0	—0.28
Hoshangabad	84.9	63.9	88	..	0	—0.28
Khandwa	87.4	66.3	80	..	0	—0.30
Akola	89.6	70.2	68	..	0	—0.33
Amroati	87.0	66.8	74	..	0	—0.36
Nagpur	83.4	66.3	84	..	0	—0.57
Chanda	82.7	65.8	86	..	0.19	—0.37
Raipur	79.2	68.6	95	..	0.12	—0.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	73.3	77	..	0.02	—0.33
Ratnagiri	92.9	76.9	64	..	0.81	3.44
Mormugao	85	75.6	93	0.04	0.87	—0.07
Karwar	86.7	75.1	91	..	0.96	—0.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	63.2	58	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar	86.3	64.4	56	..	0.22	—0.23
Poona	90.8	64.3	75	..	0.33	—0.30
Sholapur	88.5	65.1	70	..	0.66	—0.08
Hiapur	86.3	65.3	66	..	0.39	—0.42
Belgaum	83.1	64.5	70	..	0.94	—0.51
Aurangabad	88.0	67.1	71	..	0	—0.40
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.8	69.8	76	..	0.63	0.19
Hyderabad	85.2	71.2	88	..	5.53	—0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.8	74.0	86	..	4.66	2.19
Calicut	85.3	73.7	91	..	5.93	2.15
Cochin	86.9	74.8	79	..	4.60	—0.62
Colombo	81.2	72.7	93	0.03	24.31	14.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	73.0	91	3.55	7.00	2.72
Bellary	89.5	72.0	70	..	6.11	4.63
Cuddapah	90.6	74.4	91	0.03	5.50	3.42
Madras	86.4	74.0	90	0.93	9.06	0.57
Bangalore	83.2	66.1	81	..	1.74	—0.50
Coimbatore	86.9	68.2	87	..	2.08	—0.32
Trichinopoly	90.4	74.0	91	0.33	4.93	1.32
Negapatam	86.4	73.5	86	0.52	7.05	—2.32

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SIR EDWARD CARSON.

HIS SOFTER SIDE.

Sir Edward Carson once told Mr. Harcourt, when Mr. Harcourt was conducting the Plural Voting Bill through the House of Commons, that the Government of the day (that of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) was getting very much too fond of criminal law, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." He said this in his softest tones, and Sir Edward Carson has a voice which can on occasion be as smooth and suave as velvet. Mr. Harcourt, who can also be very soft and silky, up and replied that if there was one thing more objectionable than criminal law it was a criminal lawyer. Members who were present did not fail to encourage this exhibition of claws beneath the fur and there was a passing storm—a storm in a tea-cup, since it was a very thin House. Since then the topsy-turvy times have made Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Harcourt colleagues in a Cabinet, and, indeed, it looks a long time since politicians threw themselves at each other's throats on such small provocations.

When he is engaged on details and not principles Sir Edward Carson has the gift of concession as nicely as any man in politics. He was one of the Law Officers when Mr. Balfour's Licensing Bill went through the House, and he probably reached his best in Parliament in the dexterous and unprovocative steering of that bill past the heavy guns that were always directed upon it. The Public Trustee Bill was of all measures that which most signally caused his spirit to blossom into all kinds of flowers of kindness and consideration. On the Public Trustee Bill he was always so gentle that any child might have played with him, and many were the little essays in law—gems, in their way, of clear thought and expression—with which he helped that bill along its way.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th November 1915 was 30.093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. in case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 18th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.855 inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.9 "
Dew Point	69.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.669 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum da. do.	75.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,WNW,NW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	158 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
FRI.	19	m 9 23	26 0	19	m 3 37	20 9
		10 24a	27 9		3 40a	14 2
SAT.	20	m 10 3	28 0	20	m 4 16	18 11
		11 7a	28 1		4 11a	15 11
SUN	21	m 10 36	25 11	21	m 4 51	19 10
		11 40a	28 4		4 41a	18 9
MON	22	m 11 8a	25 10	22	m 5 34	19 10
					5 10a	15 9
TUE	23	m 0 12	28 4	23	m 5 58	19 10
		m 12 40	25 8		5 39a	15 11
WED	24	m 0 43	28 3	24	m 6 32	19 11
		0 12a	25 5		6 8a	16 3
THUR	25	m 1 14	28 0	25	m 7 9	20 2
		0 45a	25 1		6 37a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 19 (Friday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	19th November	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	27th "	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	4th December	11h	38-7 p.m.
First Quarter	13th "	5h	8-4 p.m.

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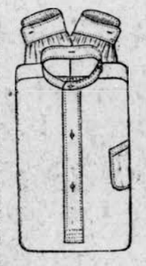

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Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18.
Clan Cameron — Christian. — Delagoa Bay

Nov. 19.
Sardar — Ookerji — Jeddah
Rachel — Madarell — Alexandra.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer — Culna — for London et 0
" — Malta — for London
" — Mesina (to arrive) — for London

S. S. Clan Cameron:—The steamer Clan Cameron, 2,285 tons, Captain G. Christian arrived here on Thursday evening from Delagoa Bay, which port she left on the 4th instant, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Rachel:—The steamer Rachel, 2,252 tons, Captain G. Maddrell, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 3rd instant in ballast.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain Remersen, sailed yesterday for Singapore, in ballast.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. Murch, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore, for Bombay, on the 16th instant via Colombo.

The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (homeward bound) left Singapore on the morning of 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the homeward Mails of the 14th instant arrived Aden at 7 a.m., on Friday the 19th instant.

Friday, 19th November, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru ..... Nojiri ..... N. Y. Kaisha.
B. Ranee ..... Ellis ..... T. M. & Co.
F. Stanley Hall ..... Howard ..... K. N. & Co
H. Jezset Agost Foherezeg .. Hoherezeg ..... M. Italiana
N. Zoroaster ..... Wickham ..... J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Netravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Kaveri ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pacific ..... Ireland ..... D. Nanji & Sons
2 Ume Maru ..... O. S. Kaisha
3 Taiyabi ..... D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor ..... Williams ..... M. M. & Co
6 Koweit ..... Wilson ..... T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar ..... J. F. & Co
9 Zayani ..... Weeks ..... H. S. Shoostry & Co
10 & 11 Dara ..... Hatfield ..... S. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Culna ..... M. M. Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta ..... Talbot ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Akbar ..... T. M. & Co
4 Kaiser-I-Hind ..... Bennett ..... P. & O. Co
6 Olympia ..... Andrews ..... W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale ..... Jouanis ..... T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Dredger Governador ..... A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Glasgow ..... Morrison ..... K. Nixon & Co
City of Newcastle .... Abram ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Cameron ..... Christian .....
Havildar ..... Park ..... T. M. & Co
Islami ..... Watson ..... T. M. & Co
Jeddah ..... Loftus ..... T. M. & Co
Khosron ..... Courtenay ..... T. M. & Co
Lhasa ..... King ..... M. M & Co
Nanalin ..... Thomson ..... T. M. & Co
Queda ..... Nelson ..... M. M. & Co
Ranmani ..... Wheeler ..... T. M. & Co
Risalpur ..... Oakes ott ..... T. M & Co
Rachel ..... Maudrell ..... D. Nanju & Sons
Sardar ..... Ookerji ..... Persian S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 497 bales wool, D. Koondanmal, 11 bales wool, S. Maherbux, 10 bales wool, T. Loorindaram, 100 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co., 130 bales wool., Manubhoy and Co., 45 bales wool, K. Mooljı, 70 bales wool, H. S. Jammahomed, 39 bales wool, M. Bahia, 72 bales wool, M. Ramjidas 16 bales wool, R. Bachraj, 1,001 cwt. myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co. 100 cwt. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy 750 cwt. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy, 269 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co., 110 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading and Co., 281 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co. 306 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey and Co. 418 bales wool, Bombay Company, 40 bables wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co., 27 bales wool, B. Chetandas, 157 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 84 cwt. shooks, S. S. Miranda, 28 cwt. hoops, S. S. Miranda 36 cwt. head staves, S. S. Miranda 30 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co., 5,940 cwt. peas, Ralli Bros., 5,840 cwt. lentils, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 148 cwt cashunuts, M. Jafferbhoy, 125 cwt. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy, 801 cwt. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy, 195 cwt. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy 2,500 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 2,000 cwt. muscor, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 15 hogsheads Indian chutney, F. Nowroji, 6 bales sheep and goat skins, N. Kassam, 4 bales cowhides, N. Kassam, 30 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co., 33 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co., 138 cwt. kismiss, M. J. Joomabhoy 28 cwt. kismiss, Aldridge Salmon and Co., 13 cwt. kismiss, G. H. Esmail, 26 cwt kismiss G. M. Rahimtoola, 37 cwt. kismiss, T. Tezpal, 20 cwt. cashunuts, Ali Bros. 265 cwt. linseed oil cake, L. and F. Barraclough and Co., 70 bales cowhides, A. Abdoola and Co., 200 cwt. gum Arabic, E. Nawroji and Co., 65 cwt. raisins, R. Jiwandas and Co. 100 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co. 6 casks Indian chutney, M. Poonjaji and Sons, 30 bales cowhides, W. A. Graham and Co., 2,952 cwt. barley, Ralli Bros., 38 cwt. M. O. P. shells, Bombay Co., 10 cwt. fishmaws, A. H. Bundally, 10 cwt. fishmaws. J. M. Rahimtoola, 14 cwt. kismiss P. Jettabhoy, 8 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy and Co., 11 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon and Co.,

Culna (s) 2,000 cwt. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co., 6,000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros. 1,000 cwt. ajwan seed, Volkart Bros. 10,000 cwt. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 200 cwt. poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 2,000 cwt. saltpetre, E. Mahomed, 200 bales hemp, H. Govindji, 725 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rachel (s) 9,500 cwt. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 3 979 cwt. myrabolams P. Mathuradas and Co., 2,250 cwt. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha, 858 cwt. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy, 1,040 cwt. myrabolams, M. Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Joozsef Agost Foheruzeg (s) 109 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Tayabi (s) 300 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and C.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tayabi (s) 66 bales wool, Bombay Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Culna (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROW.

Malta (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Sydicate.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 71 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 598 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co., 600 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co., 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 70 cwt. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co., 188 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 300 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

Ume Maru (s) 282 cwt. jardaloo, S. Hansraj, 47 cwt. raisins, S. Hansraj, 112 cwt. gum beysabole, A. H. Mawji and Co., 250 cwt. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ume Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ume Maru (s) 48 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Avemoor, from Maulmein.—Agents M. M. and Co.—3,961 bags rice 24,484 bundles 93,118 pieces wood teak, 35,167 pieces 2,848 bundles wood timber other than teak.

S. S. Dara, from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co.—10 kegs bicarb soda, 10 kegs glauber salts, 150 barrels green copperas, 50 kegs borac, 25 casks salamoniac, 49 cases muriatic acid, 10 case glycerine, 20 cases 25 cylinders hamydros ammonia, 6 casks aniline salt, 5 casks logwood extract, 10 casks 382 drums magnesium chloride, 633 drums caustic soda, 200 drums bleaching powder, 96 drums zinc chloride, 40 bags soda ash, 100 drums zinc chloride, 50 drums sodium sulphide, 18 barrels 20 casks silicate of soda, 506 casks 2 cases cement, 6,910 casks china clay, 15 crates earthenware, 6 cases chalk, 499 pieces earthen pipes, 1 case motor car, 2 cases motor cycle and parts, 3 cases 6 bales woollen goods, 537 bales 1,711 cases cotton goods, 382 bales 56 cases cotton yarn, 15 Hhds. stout, 60 cases wine, 1 cask shives, 317 Hhds. ale, 30 Hhds. 255 cases beer 200 cases spirits, 1,883 cases 6 casks 25 Hhds. whisky, 71,500 nos. 15 crates firebricks, 500 bags fireclay, 150 boxes 50 cases bottles, 227 casks tiles, 144 bags broken tiles, 3,784 boxes tin plates, 10 cases confectionery, 85 cases biscuits, 27 barrels alizarine oil, 80 cases sauce, 9 cases 118 drums lubricating oil, 100 barrels rosin, 12 cases leather belting, 20 casks red lead, 25 barrels pitch, 40 cases marine glue, 8 cases buffalo pickers, 8 cases chrome leather, 12 cases roller skins, 6 cases 572 bales paper, 94 cases 135 kegs 1 cask colour, 200 tons 25 cases 434 kegs paint 77 remlets 258 barrels coal tar, 7 truss 6 cases leather picking bands, 122 cases 176 kegs nails, 49 barrels tallow, 5 bales carpets, 11 bales cotton rope 7 cases umbrellas, 8 bales jute cloth, 32 bales 6 cases canvas, 6 bales tarpaulin, 10 cases oil cloth, 82 cases cotton sewing thread 3 cases 1 bale flannel, 100 bags salt, 1 bale blankets, 35 cases umbrella furniture, 26 coils 5 cases cotton banding, 3 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 40 bags starch, 4 bales jute yarn, 1 case linnen and cotton goods, 8 cases cotton nets, 3 cases silk thread, 36 bales woollen and cotton goods, 2,520 boxes 1,213 cases soap.

S. S. Olympia, from Liverpool, Agents W. A. Graham and Co.—60 bags epsom salt, 50 bags dentrine, 20 bags starch 20 casks 180 drums sodium sulphide 100 cases hydro chloric acid, 64 drums lime chloride, 18 casks lead acetate, 6 casks 155 drums bleaching powder, 120 drums 3 cases caustic soda 9 carboys acetic acid, 717 drums 20 casks magnesium chloride, 471 barrels green copperas, 1,000 kegs 30 bags bicarb soda, 150 cases lime juice, 7 kegs anniline salt, 36 cases glycerine, 5 casks sulphate ammonia, 15 cases essence 3 cases motor car, 90 cases safety fuse, 28 casks china clay, 100 kegs 30 kegs soda crystals, 364 casks fire clay, 100 casks disinfecting fluid, 13 casks 86 drums zinc chloride, 25 bundles 143 loose, yellow metal rods, 101 boxes 81,600 nos. bricks, 5 cases bengers' food, 38 crates 28 casks earthenware, 80 drums 20 kegs bisulphate soda, 16 casks silicate of soda, 40 bags glauber salts, 1 keg sulphate of copper 6 drums grease, 369 cases wine, 15 cases sherry, 8 casks 2 kegs hydro sulphite of soda 93 cases beer, 1 cask shives, 200 cases spirit, 70 cases rum, 10 cases tannic acid, 53 bags broken tiles, 5 cases cycles, 200 tons pig iron, 94 cases stout, 940 Hhds. 215 cases ale, 2 cases preserved fish, 100 cases cigarettes, 8 cases boots and shoes, 2,108 cases 8 Hhds. whisky, 50 bags mineral white, 20 cases paisley flour, 30 cases 290 boxes corn flour, 5 cases mineral oil, 20 kegs paint, 2 cases lubricating oil, 100 barrels cod oil, 30 cases varnish, 7 casks lime, 10 drums marine glue, 135 casks coloured earth, 5 cases jam, 34 remlets 114 casks coal tar, 2 cases hams 275 crates 113 cases bottles, 1 case bacon, 1 cask vinegar, 1 case chrome buffers 19 truss hair belting, 8 cases confectionary 6 casks glaze powder 2 cases rubber sheet 685 bales paper, 20 boxes 593 cases soap, 10 casks sulphur powder, 4 cases roller skins, 2 cases tyres, 7 cases hams and bacon, 25 cases sauce, 5 truss leather belting 31 cases buffalo pickers, 29 truss leather, 2 cases alminium, 17 casks 30 drums 21 cases colour, 329 cases biscuits, 33 truss 8 cases 2 bales chrome picking bands, 10 cases linnens, 5 cases flannel, 8 bales woollens, 25 casks gum tragasol 1 case rugs, 17 cases umbrellas and fittings, 95 cases sewing cotton thread, 21 casks 111 barrels tallow, 5 bales 6 truss cotton rope 24 bales 2 truss canvas, 5 bales 3 cases woolens, 6 bales carpeting, 100 bales cotton waste, 6 truss roller cloth, 7 cases art silk goods, 18 cases woollen and cotton goods, 9 cases rugs 7 cases edging (cotton), 3 cases hemptwine 439 bales 285 cases cotton yarn, 866 bales 3,311 cases cotton goods.

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-

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Next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Sunday next before Advent, 21st Nov.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barnard, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. flat; Hymns 211, 169, 315, 318; 6-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Stanford in B. flat; Hymns 19, 280, 288; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari, English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu.).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy, Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9.30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Offering for the Scottish Orphanage. Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evening 4-15 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, 6.30 p.m., Evensong Service; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible [illegible] to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3.15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6.30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6.30 p.m.,

Rosary, Church Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5.30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5.30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7.30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6.20, 7-30, 8.30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7.30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

PRARTHANE SAMAJ.

Sir Narayen G. Chandawarkar, Kt., will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthane Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.

A BIRTHDAY LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES.

THE LIGHTER VEIN—AND A TRAGEDY

A British officer writes home from the trenches on the western front:—

October 1.—It is cold to the *mains*, so I must write fast and wish you many happy returns of the day. Rupert the Rat would send you his love did he live, but he found that our cheese and biscuits and meat and chocolate just suited his digestion, and so last night a swift and well-directed swing of my boot took him amidships as he scuttled home from a pilfering expedition, and Rupert is no more. There are no flowers by request, but Elizabeth, his wife, has given way to such paroxysms of grief that I think it would have been better for my personal comfort had I allowed her husband to survive and meal with us. . .

I suppose you really *do* want to come out here? I frankly confess that I never did, because I foresaw that it meant reiteration —billets, trenches; billets, trenches—on, on, on—and nothing bores me so much. I must have change and incident, and here there is neither, for every French village is the same, and when once a shell has burst twenty yards away you have seen all that you will ever see in a trench. *Je suis* fed up *au* gullet.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ASSIDUITY.

October 2.—I have massaged the bacon into a proper semblance of martyrdom and eaten breakfast. I feel refreshed. The Germans, those curious freaks who live quite close to us, have been hurling high explosives into a wood behind us all the morning, for some reason best known to themselves—there is certainly nothing *in* the wood worth a bullet, let alone a shell. Now I sit on the fire step wrapped in my great-coat—a place in the sun—feeling very homesick and Coliseumy and cold, and listen to the weird noises La Bassee way, like the rumblings of the Belly of Silence.

I have nothing to offer for your birthday—not even a nose cap has lately come my way,—so my benediction must suffice and the wish that you may one day add your graceful presence to this happy family circle—shall we say in the spring; for it would be an ill wish indeed to hasten any friend's footsteps out here in mid-winter—and it is as cold as the devil, and a wind that 'ud melt the marrow on yer and make you shake with the ague. Glory be to God!

A SUBALTERN'S HEROISM.

We had rather a tragedy the other night. On the right of the X—— Regiment's line and included in it is a place called the "Tambour." The Tambour might be described as a long bow, in which there is a distance of about 30 yards between the bow itself and the string, and about 60 yards between the bow and the Germans. The Tambour is still heavily mined from end to end by the Germans. Well, J. B., commanding D company, granted one of his subalterns (an awfully nice fellow—M. T——, second lieutenant) leave to go out with a patrol to inspect the German barbed wire in front of the Tambour. T—— went with a corporal, and, picking their way gingerly round the mine craters, they went out to the wire. Half an hour later the corporal returned alone, and said that he had got separated, from T—— and had looked for him but couldn't find him. He had heard a shot, seen the flash near to, and thought T—— was hit. He was sent out again to find him, failed, and came back. This, of course, was at night. B——telephoned for the elder T——, who came up at once. Corny T—— is a great, hefty fellow, strong as an ox, and he went out to look for his brother. He went out three separate times and at length found him dead by the German barbed wire. He carried him back slung on his shoulders. He is getting the D.C.M., or V.C. for that. I don't suppose he particularly wants it.

I have nothing more to discuss with thee, and it is getting cold on the fire step. Fare thee well and tell Du Maurier that only God can help him if he takes his play off before I have seen it.

ENGLAND'S INFANT MORTALITY.

If the birth-rate of England and Wales had been the same in 1914 as in 1876 467,837 additional infants would have been born in 1914. These figures, which occur in a report of the Local Government Board on maternal mortality, and its relation to infant mortality, emphasise the importance of preventing further decrease of the balance of births over deaths by measures directed to save the lives and maintain and improve the standard of health of mothers and of their children.

It is true that during the same period there has been a remarkable fall in the death-rate. This fall has enabled the rate of natural increase in 1901-11 to remain as high as in 1891-1901.

The official view is that the national death-rate can still be largely reduced. The decline in the birth-rate applies also to Belgium. France and Germany.

"Notwithstanding the war," says Dr. Arthur Newsholme, medical officer of the Local Government Board, "very important maternity and child welfare work is being initiated both by county councils and by local sanitary authorities; and similar work, previously begun, is being continued."

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and Manufacturing Opticians.

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens

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TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight testing retinoscopically. Hold exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379. Hornby Row, BOMBA . opp. Govt. Telegraph office, FORT.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

PRICE AS. 12. POSTAGE AS. 4.

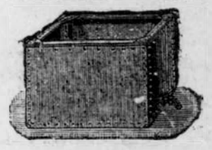
K. T. DONGRE & Co.

GIRGAUM—BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF



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HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT

BY AN EXPERT.

All diseases cured by use of innoxious homeopathic preparations.

Surgical operations unnecessary.

Cures effected in many chronic cases where Allopathic treatment and even surgical operations have failed.

Charges most moderate.

Treatment by personal consultation or by correspondence. All communications treated as strictly confidential.

Address—

Y. S. TALEKAR,

Homeopathic Practitioner,
Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

MILL GIN & PRESS OWNERS

Undersigned earnestly solicit a trial of their **Dharajoba Bengal Coal** which is the Cheapest and the Best you can buy with perfect confidence. Utmost satisfaction guaranteed. For prices and particulars please apply:—

SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.,

AGENTS,

DHARAJOBA COAL Co.,

17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fotr, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"COALPITS, BOMBAY."

Dont't worry about your constipation. Stearns Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D-8

COMMERCIAL.

FRANCE'S WAR TRADE AND FINANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The new five per cent. loan of an unlimited amount, opened on November 15th at the price of 88. (Reuter's Telegram.)

The statistics of French imports and exports for the first nine months of the present year are published, says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." They show a very great increase in the imports of food and manufactured articles and an enormous decrease in exports of every kind as compared with the corresponding nine months of last year, which included the first two months of the war, during which both imports and exports decreased. The total value of the imports during the first nine months of this year was £233,650,920, as against £219,560,280 for the corresponding nine months of last year, an increase of £14,090,640, or about 6.4 per cent. The imports of raw material, however, were less by £36,104,200, or about 28 per cent. than in the nine corresponding months of 1914. The increase in imports of manufactured articles on the other hand is about 80 per cent., their value being £70,062,680, as against £38,765,280 for the first nine months of last year. The imports of articles of food have increased by £18,897,440, or about 35 per cent.

The exports for the first nine months of this year show a decrease of £82,634,680, or about 48 per cent., as compared with the corresponding months of last year, their total having been £87,351,760, against £169,986,440. The largest difference was in raw material, the exportation of which decreased by £28,360,200, or about 60 per cent. The exports of manufactured goods decreased by £42,742,360, or about 47 per cent., and the exports of articles of food by £3,530,560, or about 18 per cent. The remainder of the decrease in exports is accounted for by objects of various sorts sent by parcel post, the value of which was £4,793,120, against £12,794,680 for the first nine months of 1914.

A SLIGHT RECOVERY IN EXPORTS.

In the month of September, the fourteenth month of the war, both the imports and exports showed an increase as compared with September, 1914, the second month of the war, the increase occurring in every category. The total increase in the imports was actually greater than the aggregate increase during the first nine months of this year, having been £18,938,000, or something like 250 per cent; imports of raw material showed an increase of £5,997,280, chiefly accounted for by the importation of material for the manufacture of munitions. The remainder of the increase in imports was nearly equally divided between articles of food and manufactured goods. The exports showed a total increase as compared with September, 1914, of £4,139,560, of which the exports of manufactured goods accounted for £2,455,600. In September, 1914, the foreign trade of France was still almost paralysed by the mobilisation, and both the imports and the exports were reduced to a minimum; nevertheless the increase in the exports of manufactured articles, although they are still far below the normal figure, shows that there has been a slight recovery since the beginning of the war.

The receipts of the State monopolies and indirect taxes for September were recently published; the total receipts for the month were £9,466,472, an increase as compared with September, 1914, of £3,977,068, or 72.7 per cent. Of this increase, however, the sum of £1,763,720 is accounted for by the increase in import duties, the result of the great increase in imports mentioned above. The revenue from import duties in September, 1914, was only £672,160, so that the increase under this heading is 261 per cent. The new tax on foreign securities which came into force in January, 1915, accounts for a further sum of £114,580, so that the total increase as compared with September, 1914, apart from these two categories, is £2,039,768, or about 45 per cent. The increase occurred in every category except the duties on salts and mineral oils. The registration duties showed an increase of £787,240, or 128 per cent; the principal indirect taxes an increase of £697,080, or about 77 per cent; and the State monopolies (other than posts, telegraphs, and telephones) an increase of £349,160, or about 22 per cent.

As compared with the normal month of September, 1913, the revenue of last month from indirect taxes and monopolies shows a decrease of £2,441,422, or 20.5 per cent. This is rather larger than the decrease in August, which was 17.2 per cent. as compared with August, 1913, but rather smaller than the decrease in June and July, which were respectively 22.2 and 23 per cent., as compared with the corresponding months of 1914.

THE LOSS IN REVENUE.

During the first nine months of this year the total receipts from monopolies and indirect taxes decreased by £13,790,872, as compared with the corresponding months of last year which included the first two months of the war. The decrease during the first seven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, which were normal, was £20,531,900. The loss in revenue from indirect taxation and monopolies caused by the war may, therefore, be calculated at about £33,000,000 a year, or something like 16.5 per cent of the total normal revenue from direct and indirect taxation, which is about £200,000,000 a year.

The decrease in the revenue from direct taxation is even greater, owing to the difficulty of collecting the *patente*, or special tax on persons carrying on a business or profession. The *patente* has had to be suspended in the case of the large number of persons whose business or profession is stopped by the war, including the overwhelming majority of professional and business men under the colours, who can be asked to pay it only if their business is carried on in their absence by partners or other representatives. In a very large number of cases, especially those of men under the colours, the *impot mobilier*, the only other important direct tax, has also had to be wholly or partially excused.

"NO NEW TAXES" CRITICISED.

It will be seen that the existing taxes do not produce nearly enough to meet the normal peace expenditure. Those whose incomes have not been affected by the war or who are even making large profits out of it are paying no more than in time of peace, and, under the present system of taxation, the taxes paid by the rich are trival in proportion to their incomes; the direct taxes are levied on the amount of the taxpayer's rent and owing to the system of the *patente* earned incomes pay much more in proportion than unearned incomes. M. Ribot recently congratulated himself and the Chamber of Deputies on the fact that France is the only country where no new taxes have been imposed since the war and where there has not yet even been a war loan. M. Ribot's system of finance, which consists in meeting the national expenditure almost entirely by the issue of Treasury bonds, does not, however, meet with the general approval of financial authorities, one of whom recently said that France was like a spendthrift "fils de famille" living on loans at short term.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
"	Sales of East Indian ..	96
"	Imports	21,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	6.96 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. ..	9.55 unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan.	11.70+ 6
	Mar.	11.94+ 7
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.73+10
	Mar.	11.99+11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.61+10
	Mar.	11.87+ 9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Oct.-Nov.	6 80
Nov. Dec.	6.80
Dec.-Jan.	6 80
Jan.-Feb.	6.79
Feb.-March	6.78
March-April	6.78
April-May	6.77
May-June	6.77
June-July	6 74
July-Aug.	6.72
Aug.-Sept.	6.62
Sept.-Oct.	6.53
Oct.-Nov.	6.50

(+1)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 18th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Nov.	6.82	3
Nov.-Dec.	6 81	2
Dec.-Jan.	6.81	2
Jan.-Feb.	6.81	3
Feb.-March	6 80	3
March-April	6.79	2
April-May	6.79	3
May-June	6.78	2
June-July	6 76	3
July-Aug.	6 74	3
Aug.-Sept.	6 64	3
Sept.-Oct.	6.54	2
Oct.-Nov.	6.51	2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..4.85
" " Fully Good	..	..5 00
" Fine	..	..5 15
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..5 30
" " Fine	..	..5 60
" Broach Good	..	..6.30
" " Fully Good	..	..6.45
" " Fine	..	..6 60
" Scinde Good	..	..4 80
" " Fully Good	..	..4.95
" " Fine ..	..	..5.10

(Unchanged.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent ..	16,000
Futures at New York January .	11.71+6
Futures at New York March ..	11.99+8
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.75+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.61+5
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.87+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.68.90 + .90
Silver Commercial Bars	51⅞+⅜

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 18th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	53,600,000	Dec.	1,800,000
Public Deposits .	50,200,000	Inc.	1,200,000
Other do. .	91,700,000	Inc	1,300,000
Govt. Securities .	18,900,000	No change.	
Other do. .	101,800,000	Inc.	4,100,000
Notes and Gold .	39,000,000	Dec.	1,600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 28% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	..24 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5 5/16—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	5 per cent
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅛

(unchgd.)

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £853,000

Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs unchanged £27.7$_5$

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 18th.

3½%	1925/28..	£90¼—¼
4½%	1925/45..	£90½—⅞

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 18th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley not offered. Buyers,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 66

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 60

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers 68/6—9d.

Calcutta Linseed.—Nominal.

Toria Rapeseed.—Sellers unchgd. 60/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Sellers 63/6—6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers unchgd. £10/5

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	unchgd. 92½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	unchgd. 79
Copper Braziers	nominal 108
Yellow Metal	unchgd. 12
Hard Spelter	nominal, 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchgd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B	
4% F O B. Liverpool	unchgd. £21-15-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	unchgd. £4/7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal —Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Paid Buyers, 2/9+½

Ceylon Rubber Nov. 2/9½ to 2/4+1½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	66/6

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 18th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

The market opened at Rs. 273½ and has fluctuated about Rs. 1 during the whole day.

Some business was reported in Khamgaum Akola styles, but otherwise there was little enquiry either from the Bazaar or from houses.

At Colaba the market remained steady, but little business was done.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach, April 273.

Fully Good Bengal, January 213.

Fully Khamgaum Akola, January 239.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Nov. 17th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	..	272½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	223	212½	..	Jan. 1916
	.. ..	222	..	..	Dec 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	218/4	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	.. ..	223/4	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	.. ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		255	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	252	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm.	..	233/9	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	.. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee	.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	.. ..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 19th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.		Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	197	187	..	..	Ready
	..	212	200	..	..	1/25 Jan '16.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	228	216	..	..	Ready N. C.
	215	204	194	..	..	Ready O. C.
	..	223/4	213	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	208	..	..	Ready N. C.
	..	193	181	..	..	Ready O. C.
	..	216	204	..	..	1/25 Jan '16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	232	220	..	..	Ready N. C.
	..	204	194	..	..	Ready O. C.
	..	224	212	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	238	228	..	..	Ready N. C.
	..	220	210	..	..	Ready O. C.
	..	239	231	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	222	212	..	..	Ready
	..	242	234	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	225	215	..	..	Ready
	..	245	237	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	228	218	..	..	Ready.
	..	248	240	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	232	222	..	..	Ready.
	..	252	244	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	236	226	..	..	Ready.
	..	256	248	..	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	240	230	220	Ready.	
	..	281	..	..	Feb.-Mar.	
	..	279	..	273	1/25 Ap.'16.	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	196	184	..	Ready.	
	..	..	..	..		
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	220	Ready.	
	..	..	..	..		
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	235	Ready.	
	..	..	..	..		
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	232	Ready.	
	..	..	..	..		
Compta (M.G.)	..	..		237	Ready	
	..	..	..	..		

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 19th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Ready.						
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46	8	0	6	14	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	8	0	6	13	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45	0	0	6	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7	0	0	7	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	10	0	7	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	13	0	8	3	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8	2	0	8	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7	12	0	8	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	42	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	40	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	39	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	37	8	0	..		
Poppyseed, White ..	7	11	0	8	3	0
Groundnuts	34	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	3	8	0	3	14	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Linseed May	9	3	0			
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	39	0	0			

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th November 1915:—

Cotton	3,490 Bales
Wheat	5,408 cwts.
Linseed	3,853 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	162 "
Ginjellyseed	1,234 "
Poppyseed	25 "
Groundnuts	380 "
Castorseed	1,591 "
Rice	2,302 "
Myrabollams	548 "
Cottonseed	4,465 "
Mowraseed	33 "
Gram	8,419 "
Joowar	856 "
Maize	151 "
Barley	2,093 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 1d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s 4 11-32d.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 3/8 Dec.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do	192½
60 d-s Hongkong	137
Do. Shanghai	179½
60 d-s Yokohama	155

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	63-5-0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000 0000 offered for sale on Friday, the 19th November 1915.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in an excited state to-day and in consequence of brisk demand the rates rapidly advanced. A large amount of business was recorded during the course of the day and the closing tone was indicative of a further rise. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred also registered a rise by a few points.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids improved to Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 415 but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 422½ (sellers).

Standards moved up to Rs. 1,005 Madhavji opened at Rs. 118½ and slowly jumped to Rs. 1,205.

Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,900 x. d. Currimbhai to Rs. 235, Crescent to Rs. 108½ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 230.

Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 647½.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 200.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares remained steady at Rs. 222½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 55½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 922½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares remained steady at Rs. 112. Deferred opened at Rs. 240 advanced to Rs 245, but closed at Rs. 242½

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 117.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes remained unchanged at Rs. 86¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¼.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

(ESTABLISHED 1906.)

Students coached for L. C. C. and Professional Accountants and Auditors' Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system. Terms moderate. Principals, A. J. Mukati F.L.A.A. Certified Accountant and A. S. Madon B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

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INDIAN TRADE.

EFFECTS OT THE WAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A highly interesting review of the trade of India in 1914-15 has been issued to-day which discloses a striking phenomenon of India's trade conditions before and during the war.

The effects of the war on overseas, coasting and inland trade although less severe than in the case of the belligerents and even some neutral countries, were at once considerable and far-reaching. The extent of the catastrophe is shown by an examination of the monthly trade returns. The falling off in value of our exports in 1914-15 was nearly as great as the entire exports of raw jute and raw cotton in 1913-14. Exports of merchandise in the eight months August to March fell off as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year as follows:—From Rs. 166 crores (£110.6 millions) in 1913-14 to Rs. 95, or by Rs. 71 crores (£46.3 millions) or by 43 per cent. Imports fell off in the same period from Rs. 127 crores, (£85 millions) to Rs. 83 crores (£55 millions) or 35 per cent. It will be seen that when the first shock of the war had spent itself the trade tended to adapt itself to new conditions, and a new equilibrium, although an unstable one established itself after October.

Notwithstanding the fact that eight out of the twelve months of the year under review were "War months" the decrease in India's foreign trade was much less than was anticipated. The decrease in total trade was 28 per cent., in exports 29 per cent., and in imports 27 per cent. These comparisons are with the previous year. The total trade in merchandise was approximately equal in value to that of 1907-08, and imports to those of 1911-12, and exports to those of 1909-10. Re-exports (which are of small importance) were approximately equal to those of 1910-11.

The decrease in imports was chiefly in cotton yarn and piece-goods (25 per cent.), metals and metal manufactures (38 per cent.), sugar (32 per cent.), hardware (35 per cent.), machinery (22 per cent.), glassware (50 per cent.), and precious stones and pearls unset (81 per cent.) There were however increases in kerosine (15 per cent.), matches (26 per cent.), and locomotives (26 per cent.).

The decreases in exports were in raw jute (58 per cent.), oilseeds (43 per cent.) rice (33 per cent.), raw cotton (18 per cent.), wheat (37 per cent.), hides and skins raw (33 per cent.) cotton twist and yarn (36 per cent.), gunny cloth (16 per cent.), and opium (48 per cent.). There were increases in the exports of tea (4 per cent.), indigo (322 per cent.), hides tanned or dressed (52 per cent.). It is shown that of the decrease in total trade in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14, 22 per cent. was due to a decrease in volume and five per cent to a decrease in prices.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

Freight business had already been rendered difficult enough by the general shortage of tonnage and the consequent rapid rise in freights, but the position has been further accentuated by the requisitioning by the Government of many more steamers during the week and exports are practically at a standstill as a result. While the present uncertainty as to the fate of their tonnage exists, owners are more cautious and disinclined to make any contracts even at the high rates ruling and with requisitioning safeguard clauses.

Milk Bread Twists,

scones, shortbread, jam sandwich, and many other delicious kinds of cake, fancy bread and pastry can easily be made at home with the help of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Add one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

Recipes for the above in every tin.

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AND

" TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

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"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.

Samples free on application to—

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

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A Grand Restorative

A source of strength for every weakly man, woman or child.

After the racking effects of fever, dysentery, cholera, colic or bowel complaints every part of the body needs strengthening.

SCOTT'S Emulsion never fails to build up weakly men, women and children. It enriches the blood and nourishes the tissues, nerves and brain.

You will assuredly gain an an increase in weight and strength by taking this pure strengthmaker. Insist on

SCOTT'S Emulsion

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends it is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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EST. 1896

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Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and week eyes. Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing seful information sent p st free on request.

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

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ASAHI BRAND
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Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Maloja with English mails due at 6 p.m.

High Court Criminal Sessions open, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to elect a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. M. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Camp, Santa Cruz Nov. 20

Extract from Government Resolution No 8752 General Department dated Bombay Castle 13th November 1915 is published for information:—

Squadron Sergeant Major Francis Charles Annesley to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 20th June 1915.

MERVE BIVOUAC ORDERS

The Corps will proceed to Bivouac at Merve on Saturday, 20th inst. Train leaves Church Gate 3-3 p.m. Detrain at Goregaon at 3-48

Horses, with Syces to leave Camp at 1 p.m. under Sergt. Major Coy. rendezvous at Goregaon at 3-30. 1 Feed on saddle to be carried. All syces except those of Officers and Troop Leaders to return to Camp.

Members must bring plate and mug, knife, fork and spoon. Towel, soap, spare shirt and socks, blanket to be carried on saddle.

All members are requested to make a point of attending this, the only, bivouac which it is proposed to hold during this Camp.

Last year these bivouacs were found of the greatest instructional value.

Members who are unable to proceed by the Saturday afternoon train should proceed by 1st train on Sunday. Arrangements will be made to transport them from Malad to Merve, on the notice being given to Troop Leaders.

STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B. V. A., Commanding

COLABA, Nov. 19.

966—Duties. Duties for the ensuing week commencing 21st November 1915:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Banks C. B.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Sherren E. A.

967—Parades. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery on Tuesday 23rd inst. at 7 a.m. for Fortmanning.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the Co-operage Bandstand on Thursday 25th inst. at 7 a.m. for Rifle and Squad. Drill. Dress Khaki shirts, shorts, and putties. All members are requested to attend.

968—Leave. Lieut. and Quarter-Master H. Royal is granted an extension of leave until 21st November 1915.
No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

969—Parades. No. 4 Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 21st inst. at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
Sunday 21st inst. at 5-0 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., B V. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

November, 20.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, haversacks and water bottles.
3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

267. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters to-day Saturday the 20th instant at 5 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, water bottles and havresacks.

275. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "K" Coy. with effect from this date:—
No. 5476 Vol. C. N. Millard and No. 6487 Vol. G. B. Mayers to be Sergeants.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand (Moonlight Band) this evening, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

March.—Under the Stars	Weiss
Overture.—Loin du Pays	Bouillon
Valse.—Ballrosen	Docker
Selection.—Reminiscences of Verdi	Godfrey
American Sketch.—Down South	Myddleton
Gavotte.—Softly Unawares	Lincke
Selection.—On English Songs	Myddleton
Two-Step.—The Blarney Stone	Engle.

STRING BAND AT THE B. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Viva Italiana	Drescher
Oerture.—Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse.—Fascination	Picorini
Melodies from.—Autumn Manoeuvres	Kalman
Serenata.—Sizilietta	Blon
Potpourri.—Melodious Memories	Finck
Two-Step.—Smoky Mokes	Hoffmann.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers will proceed home to-morrow by the P. & O. Mail steamer Medina:—

Mr L S Anderson, Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Mrs Benson and 2 Infants, Mr R H Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S. Mrs F Channer, Mr Samuel Davies, Mr D Dewar, I.C.S., Mr and Mrs W L Drake Brockman, Child and Infant, Rev H C Duncan, Mr W Ferrington, Mr P Fisken, Mr H Campbell Hall, Mrs T Hunter, Mr W H B Kendall, I.C.S., Mr Herbert Lloyd, Mr A Parry, Mrs E M Payne, Mr Phillimore, Rev S C Picken, Mrs. Picken and Child, Mr J B Tothill, Mr Turner, Mrs Gunn and 2 Infants, Mrs Cooper and 2 Children, Mr H J Maynard, I.C.S., Brother I F Smyth, Mrs Worrell, Infant and Nurse, Mr. Hincheliffe, Mr McVicar, Mr J. Dawson, Miss Hancock, Mrs F Shorrock, Mr J Winter, Rev Jesse McPherson, Mrs Jessie Hunter, Mrs F B Maynard, Mr Leslie, Mr G McCaul Bell, Mrs Wood, Mr R. A. Hooper, Mr. G S Hooton, Miss Bulman, Mr Woodhead, Mrs C F Bishop and Mrs Sempleman.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

The S. S. Sardar, Captain K. Ookerjee, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Jeddah with 400 pilgrims on board.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Medina with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Sunday next.

MATUNGA FAIR.

The Sheik Misri Fair will commence at Matunga on Sunday next and will last for two days as usual.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Novara with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B. T.) when Pandit Satyadeo of Banares will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Religion and Self Sacrifice."

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office a 3-0 p.m. to-day instead of yesterday.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Co. report that the S. S. Salsette with the Outward London Mail of the 12th instant left Marseilles at 9 p.m. on Monday the 15th instant having been detained by the train across France being delayed.

A WATCH-MAKER ROBBED.

Daji Babaji who has a watch shop at the corner of Charni road and Girgaum roads has reported to the Police that on Thursday night his shop was broken into and watches of the value of Rs. 598 were taken away.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League a lecture in English on "Moral Culture" will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, in the hall of the League, 4 Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort, on Monday next. Dr. J. K. Daji will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

A condolence meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Telugu B. Dnyanottejak Samaj, Bombay, in honour of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Telugu Hall. Mr. S. S. Gangla will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the abovenamed institution Mr. S. K. Brahamandkar will deliver a lecture on "The Ethical Aim of Shakespeare's Macbeth" in the Kelewadi Municipal School Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) to-day when Mr. Kanayalal M. Munshi, Advocate, will preside.

CRICKET.

Y. Z. C. C. V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The following will represent the Y. Z. C. C. against the Islam Gymkhana on the ground of the latter to-morrow. Play will commence at 11-30 a.m.:—D. M. Pavri, B. H. Mirza, H. J. Vajifdar, A. H. Wadia K. K. Irani, E. D. Driver, P. N. Polishwalla, N. P. Pavri, P. Nalaseth, N. F. Davar, J. Havewalla K. Nariman.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

The Friends' Union Cricket Club team will start to-night from Colaba by the Northern Express to play matches with H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's team on the 23rd and 24th and with H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar's team on 27th and 28th instant. Dr. N. G. Prabhakar will captain the team. Members selected are requested to be at the station at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

M. GEISSLER'S DOCUMENTS.

A SURPRISE FROM THE FLEET.

Official investigations are shortly to be made into the recently-seized documents belonging to Arthur Geissler, the late manager of the Astoria Hotel and Director of the Societe des Grands Hotels de l'Etoile, says the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post." It seems clearly established that Geissler acted as the agent of the German Embassy and had intimate relations with the German Government. The following letter is among the documents. It was written on July 27, 1914, on the instruction of the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen by her aide-de-camp, Baron de Boddieu, and shows, that at that date war had been decided on. The text is as follows: "Dear Monsieur Geissler, things are soon going to be warm, That is the opinion of competent circles. Germany and Austria will never be in so favourable a position, and that is why we prefer to attack immediately rather than later. Though Russia is bluffing by speaking already of her mobilisation, we are already taking military measures here. This, of course, you will understand is confidential. The outbreak of a European war would not catch the naval or military administration in Germany napping. I am telling you that, as I am afraid you might form an opinion simply on newspaper information. It would be a good thing for the Hotels Society to prepare for the worst now. I have never believed in war, but I do believe in it now, if one admits that after Serbia is crushed all conditions will not be accepted by Russia and Serbia. If we attack expect some surprises from our fleet. I can say no more. It is terrible when you think of the future and what may happen to Europe.—In haste, with kind regards to your people, yours, Boddieu."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

A GREAT AUSTRALIAN SINGER.

MONDAY'S PERFORMANCE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

It is sometime since Bombay was honoured with a visit from an operatic singer with the reputation that Madame Marion Kemp, brings with her from the land that produced Melba and other singers who have earned for Australia an enviable place in the realm of music and song. Madame Kemp arrives in Bombay by the Australian mail boat on Saturday, and will give her first performance at the Excelsior on Monday night, supported by a company including Mr. Francis Hall (baritone) Miss Ivy Wigmore (a promising young violinist from the Royal College London), and Mr. Harold Proctor (solo pianist).

Booking is already unusually heavy, but the management have arranged that seats may be reserved in any part of the house excepting the gallery, so there is no reason why everyone should not get a good seat. Special arrangements have been made in the case of schools and other institutions which are concerned with musical instruction. There will be the usual cinema entertainment at the early houses.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

To-night a great patriotic film entitled "Sons of France" is to be shown at the Imperial. War Dramas have been quite frequent of late, but this one has been executed with such great care and refinement, which usually characterizes Pathe films, that it at once becomes something above the common run of them. There are some very fine and admirably got up scenes throughout the picture. There is also another War Drama, produced by English Artistes, and to be shown on Wednesday, when a new change of programme will be given.

On Saturday next the opening date of those extraordinary films on the recurrent theme of "Who Pays?" is announced, and judging from the excellent materials on which they have been built, it is said that nothing like them has yet been seen in Bombay.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The filming of "five nights" by Victoria Cross, is considered one of the greatest events in the history of Picture Plays. The film will be shown at the above picture palace throughout the week. The film is in many respects absolutely unique. It is vividly sensational, and at the same time an artistic triumph. There is nothing crude, nothing that panders to morbid sentimentality, but through it all there throbs the intense interest of a passionately human personality seeking to find satisfaction in a life untrammelled by conventions, lived with a sublime disregard for existing codes. Yet the film will not offend the most sensitive observer; it is a remarkably attractive study of an artistic life. The success of five nights as a book has been extraordinary; over ten million copies have been sold in all parts of the world. Its intense human appeal and dramatic interest, have attracted wordlwide attention amongst all classes of society. The unconventional and peculiarly human features of the book have been carefully preserved, while the artistic and somewhat Bohemian atmosphere which pervades the story, is most subtly conveyed throughout the film by wonderful settings and convincing acting. The story abounds in piquant situations. The passionate, emotional nature of the handsome young artist who attempts to mould life on his own lines, is wonderfully portrayed. The five episodes which form the basis of the story comprise some of the most startling incidents ever presented in a moving picture, while at the same time it may fairly be claimed that there is nothing from first to last that will offend against good taste or pander to morbid sensationalism. Despite the big expense of bringing such an attraction to the town, there will be no increase on the ordinary theatre prices.

PIONEER PICTURE PALACE.

A new picture house adding to the multifarious cold weather attractions of Bombay will be opened to-night at New Sandhurst Road, under the management of the late proprietor of Olympia Picture Palace. The new theatre will be known as the Pioneer Picture Palace and cinema-goers are promised every sort of delectation that up-to-date management can afford in the way of both comfort and scenic attractions. A drama of a highly sensational character, entitled "in the Hands of London Crooks,"—an exclusive film running into 6,000 ft.—is promised for the grand opening night, which will commence at 7 p.m. sharp. There will be also a matinee show at 5-15. We have no doubt that the Pioneer Picture Palace will be as popular with th public as any of the long-standing cinema theatres in Bombay.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

PERIOD OF PROHIBITION EXTENDED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

The Government of India announce that they have decided to continue with effect from the 1st April, 1916, until further orders the existing prohibition of the export of wheat on private account from India which would otherwise expire on the 31st March next.

THE LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

TRIBUTE FROM BOMBAY APPELLATE SIDE BAR.

A meeting of the members of the Western India Pleaders' Association was convened in the Bombay High Court yesterday evening. Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted in silence, the meeting standing up as a mark of respect:—

This Association places on record its feelings of profound sorrow at the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, one of the oldest, ablest and most distinguished members of the Bombay Bar, who was intimately connected with the Appellate Side of the High Court during the greater part of his professional career, extending over nearly 40 years during which period he commanded the highest respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him. He was not only a lawyer of consummate ability but one of the greatest statesmen and patriots that India has produced and of whom any country would feel justly proud.

(2) That a letter of condolence be sent to Lady Mehta with a copy of the above resolution, conveying to her and to other members of the family of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Association's deep sympathy in their heavy bereavement.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute held in the Municipal Offices on Wednesday last, the Chairman, the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott in opening the proceedings referred to the lamentable death of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The Chairman remarked that when so much had been said in so many places about the valuable services rendered by the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta it did not appear necessary for him to make any lengthy remarks. As the Trustees were aware Sir Pherozeshah was one of the representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund on this Board from its inception and always took a keen interest in the welfare of the Institute. There were occasions when one or more of them differed from him but they all felt that his co-operation and advice was most valuable. The Chairman had no doubt they all regretted very much the great loss the Institute had suffered by the death of Sir Pherozeshah. He then proposed the following resolution which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and passed: the members all standing:—

The Board desire to record their great regret at the death of their late colleague the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E. Sir Pherozeshah had occupied a seat on the Board from its inception and had always displayed a keen interest in the welfare of the Institute. His death will deprive the Board of the assistance of his ripe experience and his knowledge of the affairs of the Institute and will create a void which it is felt it will be impossible to fill. The Board desire respectfully to express their deep sympathy with Lady Mehta in her great and irreparable loss.

At the meeting there were present:—Sir F. L. Sprott, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Manmohandas Mamji, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Major H. L. Hepper, Mr. F. J. Page, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Mr. John Wallace, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. S. Dawson, Principal, and Mr. R. M. Chonkar Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy was unavoidably unable to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BROACH.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 19.

A public meeting of the citizens of Broach was held in Sir Shapoorjee Broacha Town Hall on the 17th instant to express the citizens' profound grief at the lamentable deaths of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir Henry Cotton, under the presidentship of Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal. The meeting was largely attended and the following resolutions were passed in solomn silence, all present standing:—

Proposed by Rao Saheb Abashanker A. Malji and seconded by Khan Bahadur Aderjee M. Dalal:—"That the citizens of Broach in public meeting assembled, consider it their duty to express and record their sense of the grevious loss sustained by the British Empire in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular in the lamented death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who for nearly half a century, devoted the best years of his life and talents in rendering unique services to the Empire and the Indian peoples in moulding the latter's destinies in their political, municipal, educational, economic and social uplifting and advancement at great personal sacrifice and who by his unrivalled powers of organisation, sagacity and eloquence was a trusted leader of the Indian peoples and whose memory would always be cherished as a valued national possession, and that they beg to convey their heartfelt sympathy and respectful condolence to Lady Mehta and the members of the family in their affliction, and request the President to send a copy of this resolution to Lady Mehta and the deceased's eldest son."

Proposed by Khan Bahadur Adarjee M Dalal and seconded by M. F Alamshaw, High Court Pleader:—"That the citizens of Broach in public meeting assembled, express their sense of profound grief at the death of Sir Henry Cotton, who while holding office as a public servant of the Crown showed conspicuous ability of the highest order and talents as a great administrator and after retirement devoted whole-heartedly his high talents for fighting the battles of the Indian peoples in and out of Parliament and in the press and whose memory the people of India would always hold in honour as a true-hearted Englishman who strove for the fulfilment of the higher purpose of British rule in this country and that a vote of heartfelt condolence be passed and transmitted to England to the son of the deceased."

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society of Professional Accountants was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bank Street, Bombay, Mr. W. Turner Green, President of the Society, presided. Mr. K. S. Aiyar was to deliver a lecture before the meeting on the "Usefulness of the Society," but as he was unable to be present, it was postponed.

The President in opening the proceedings said: Gentlemen,—I believe we are now a body properly constituted "The Society of Professional Accountants in Bombay," and rise to acknowledge the compliment and honour you do me in electing me your first president. I shall at all times use my best endeavours with your assistance to assist the Society on its honourable career. We may, I think, congratulate ourselves on being the first in the field, and I trust similar societies will soon be formed in the other Presidencies. The present Companies Act may well be termed the accountant's friend, for it provides him with occupation (and incidentally remuneration), and not only this, but restricts the appellation of certificated auditors to those properly qualified. This Society confines its membership exclusively to certificated auditors. We have no honorary members. The objects of the Society are specifically laid down in our constitution and rules, copies of which will be distributed. There are other objects, however, unwritten, which I would like to refer to shortly:—(1) The better recognition and usefulness of the profession. As regards this I would like briefly to refer to one branch of our profession in which our time is not sufficiently employed, probably as it is not known that we are experts in that branch. I refer to liquidation and insolvency work. Work of this kind is usually entrusted to the legal profession, though it is particularly suitable for accountants. It starts with the preparation of a statement of affairs and finishes with apportionment of assets. The legal work in insolvency matters is entirely subsidiary and it is so recognised at home. The other work in which we can prove our usefulness to the community at large is in connection with arbitrations and executorships which are largely entrusted to accountants in other parts of the globe. I may say that it was originally intended that the Society should offer facilities to and conduct examinations of students for membership of the Society, but we have given up that idea for the present in view of the examinations held under the Accountancy Board, and so long as the high standard of these examinations is maintained we may be very glad to be saved this labour. It is intended, however, to arrange for a course of lectures on subjects of accountancy interest not exclusively for the members of the Society. I must not, however, enlarge on the subject, as our friend Mr. Aiyer will address you on the same date at a later date. Undoubtedly a society can do much, to further the interests of the profession more than any individual can, no matter how able he may be. Let us always bear in mind that the Companies Act has improved our status and strengthened our hands and accordingly rise to the dignity of our profession and take advantage of our strengthened hands by insisting on the provisions of the Act, so far as they concern us, being faithfully carried out and thereby justify the confidence which has been reposed in us.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

The second thing is *esprit de corps* or in other words, the animating spirit of a collective body. If I were asked to suggest a motto for our Society. I would say "Mutual Consideration." No society can be successful without this element in its constitution. It may seem strange to some of us, but I hope not, that this Society should wish its members to refrain from pocketing some other members' business whenever they get the chance, but let me say the etiquette of the profession should be as desirable in our eyes as in the eyes of members of any other honourable profession. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not suggest to eliminate healthy competition, for it never brings ill-will with it. I am exceedingly happy to tell you that on several occasions I have had communitions from fellow-accountants either here or in Calcutta, informing me of their being approached to take up work formerly done by me, asking what may be the reason. Particulars of the work were exchanged and sometimes the work changed hands. But that is not the point. The point is the courtesy shown in referring the matter. It maintained good feeling and raised the status of the profession in the eyes of the constituent. This is not a matter one can legislate for. It is the test of the *esprit de corps* to the Society. Let us cultivate it. I am sure it is worth it in every sense. With these few words I will resume my chair, again thanking you for the honour you have done me.

Mr. S. B. Bilimoria said it would be in fitness of things that they should appreciate the valuable assistance rendered to the Society by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson, who despite his numerous engagements had found time to draft the constitution and rules of their Society. He therefore moved the following resolution:—"That this Society tenders its very best thanks to the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson and warmly appreciates the valuable assistance rendered by him to the Society by so ably drafting the constitution and rules and regulations of the Society the first of its kind in India and for the interest evinced by him in the welfare of the profession. That this resolution be communicated to him at the earliest opportunity."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal next moved:—"That the best thanks of the members are due to Mr. W. Turner Green, our energetic President, who has been taking so great an interest in matters affecting the profession and who has delivered an impressive and instructive address this evening. Under his parental care the Society hopes to make a fair progress leading to harmonious working among the members and cementing a bond of friendship and union. We have as our leader selected a member of the leading firm and in cases of difficulties we can safely rely upon the sound and wholesome advice of our President."

The resolutions was carried by acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Moslems in the War.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph."—Do Indian Moslems realize fully that of their brethren fighting in the war there are more in the ranks of the Quadruple Entente Powers than in those of the enemy? Grant, which is very doubtful, that the Turks can ultimately put into the field something like a million men, arm, and what is more difficult, equip them. Hitherto they have certainly not put forward half that number. Against this we have the Indian Moslems, and, in numbers far greater, the North Africans fighting in the ranks of France, and the Moslem troops of Central Asia who are serving Russia. To these other sources are just being added, which between them will far exceed any numbers the Turks can possibly arm. A bill before the French Chamber authorizes universal service among the Senegalese of Western Africa, a population mostly Moslem; if fully applied this measure would give by next spring full 700,000 men with the colours. We have recently been told, too, that the Kirghiz are to raise troops to serve in the Russian Army. This race is peculiarly interesting because it is the pure, the only pure Turkish stock in the world. The Turks as we know them are, like all conquering races, of very mixed blood, so mixed that the original strain has been almost bleached out of them.

Salaries in England and India.

"The Leader."—In England the standard and cost of living is considerably higher than in India, and this fact makes the anomaly in the scale of salaries in the two countries much more striking than the mere comparison of figures would indicate. Then England being the richest country in the world, can afford to pay a high scale of salaries while India cannot. But in spite of all this, India is saddled with the costliest civil service in the world, and yet its members complain of the inadequacy of their salary and not without effect. If the scale of salaries of cabinet ministers is higher in England than in Germany, France and the United States, the scale of salaries in India of the members of the executive councils of the Governor General and the Governors of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, including the salaries of the heads of the administrations is higher than it is in England. So we have the phenomenon of the poorest country in the empire having had to maintain an administrative machinery which is costlier than the one maintained by the richest member of it, viz., England. The complaint of the "Edinburgh Review" would thus apply with double force to India. The people have no control over the finances here, and they can simply protest impotently against the extravagant expenditure of Indian revenues. Much economy can be effected by substituting more and more indigenous talent in the civil administration of the country in the higher ranks, and economic reasons no less than political justice require that more Indians should be employed in the upper grades.

Malaria in Bengal.

The "Indian Daily News."—From the Report on Sanitation in Bengal for 1914, we gather that of the 1,431,289 deaths that were registered during the year, no less than 1,061,041 were due to malarial fever, these figures showing a considerable increase over those of the previous year. The Government of Bengal, we notice, express the view that the first step towards the elimination of malaria in the Province is the extension of the use of quinine, both as a prophylactic and as a curative measure. They are of opinion that although much good will doubtless result from measures for the improvement of drainage and cultivation, these in themselves will not prevent the spread of malaria. Rightly or wrongly, the Government pin their faith on quinine and it is recorded in the Report above alluded to that the efforts of the Malaria Committee to popularise quinine appear to be meeting with success, and that there is a great demand for quinine in the "treatment" form in which it is now sold, the sale of quinine in this form having nearly doubled since August 1913. District Boards, we are told, spend considerable sums in the purchase of quinine for free distribution, but here we are afraid the demand is frequently in excess of the available supply, and as we pointed out in a recent note on this subject it often happens that the full doses prescribed cannot be administered, but whether this is due to lack of funds or to scarcity of supplies we are not in a position to know.

Fighting Qualities of Mahrattas.

"The Tribune."—On one occasion when the late Mr. Gokhale severely criticised Lord Kitchener's policy of recruitment for the Indian army as tending to emasculate the famous war-like classes, and instanced the exclusion of Mahrattas, his Lordship was pleased to say that Mahrattas were not known to possess any fighting qualities. Recruitment was hitherto confined almost exclusively to hill tribes and frontier men, and a deaf ear was turned to the repeated prayers of the Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan to extend the privilege to Khatris. The Mahrattas, the Deccan Mahomedans, the Nairs of Malabar and many other communities in India who had furnished excellent fighting men for the Mahratta and Mogal armies were rigidly excluded from the British Indian army. We are somewhat amused at the testimony of the present-day Anglo-Indians that the war "has abundantly approved that there are no better fighting men in India than the Mahrattas and Bombay will always be proud of the admirable conduct of the men in the field recruited in the Presidency." Not only the Konkani Mahrattas but also the Deccanis are now welcome and the hitherto unappreciated Deccan Mussalman is no less welcome. Truly has the war wrought marked changes and let us hope that this change has come to stay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, November 20, 1915.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

The Government Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction of the progress of Education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1914-15 describes the year as one of progress and development in all branches but we do not think that everyone will subscribe to this opinion. The Resolution bears throughout the impress of the disastrous effects of the war. Many an important project has been abandoned, and not a few reforms postponed. And the prospects of the immediate future are still more gloomy.

It is stated that "the obligation imposed by the present financial situation to practise strict economy in every department of the administration is placing severe limitations on the extension of activities and the initiation of new enterprises in the field of education." The effect of the war on the finances of the country is inevitable, but a policy which seeks to impose economy in expenditure on education is a mistaken one and involves a confusion of the fundamental aims of this most important branch of public activity. Education constitutes a necessarily continuous and growing process in the creation of the future citizens of a State, and it is far better that a country should emerge from abnormal unprecedented times like these poor in wealth and other amenities of life than that its youth should be ill-equipped with knowledge. The Government should have set themselves to practise stricter economy in every other branch of administration,—in many of which retrenchments have been urged even during normal times,—rather than have starved the needs of education. There has, indeed, been an increase of nearly 15 lakhs in the expenditure incurred from all sources on public instruction and to this provincial revenues, aided by Imperial grants, contributed 11½ lakhs, local funds and fees about half-a-lakh each, Municipal funds three-quarters of a lakh, and other miscellaneous sources one and three-quarter lakhs. But, as far as the expenditure from provincial revenues is concerned, the increase is more apparent than real, for it is principally due to large grants from the Imperial exchequer. But even these grants,—both recurring and non-recurring,—have not been fully utilized; for, while at the end of March, 1914, the balance of these grants remaining unspent was about 45 lakhs and nearly 14 lakhs were added to it during the year, the balance remaining unspent at the end of March, 1915, was still as high as 40 lakhs. The bulk of this has been pledged, but this does not alter the fact that the grants made available by the Imperial Government have not succeeded in infusing increased activity in the educational department of this Presidency. A necessary and welcome departure has been made in the preparation of comparative statistics regarding the number of educational institutions and scholars in the Presidency by excluding for the first time the figures for Native States. This makes it possible to form a correct estimate of educational progress made in the British districts. Thus we find an increase of 1479 in the number of pupils and a decrease of 252 in that of institutions. Of 11,566 institutions, only 84 were managed by Government, 7,562 by District Local Boards, 1,125 by Municipalities; there were 2,795 private institutions of which 2,613 were aided by Government. In public institutions, that is to say those under Government inspection, the number of male pupils was 620,864 and the number of female pupils was 129,738. The sum of the Department's activities during the year in increasing the facilities for education was the addition of one high school at Jalgaon, a primary school at Yeravda, a factory school at Sholapur another at Gadag and six continuation classes in the southern division. But the most disappointing feature of the year is the admission that "the financial situation has had the effect of summarily arresting progress in the opening of new primary schools." Not a single primary school was, in fact, started. That is false economy. And it is the more disappointing in view of the undertaking given by Government in the Legislative Council that they would consistently carry out the programme of adding at least five hundred new primary schools every year. Besides, the war broke out in August and it would be instructive to learn why during the four previous months no new schools were opened. The imperative need of a vigorous policy in this direction, is, on the other hand, apparent from the fact that while there are over 25 thousand towns and inhabited villages in the Presidency there are only nine thousand of these which have a school, or, to put it differently, sixty out of every hundred villages are left without any provision for the education of their children. But even assuming that economy was justified, what money Government did make available for education, such as it was, was utilized in a surprisingly imprudent manner. Money that should have been spent on what one may call the necessities of education was diverted to its luxuries. Instead of abruptly stopping all increase of primary schools, Government could very well have postponed for the time being all expenditure on costly buildings and such other things as the introduction of Mr. Wren's physical drill, and the appointment of a whole-time inspector of drawing. These latter are a few examples of measures which though beneficial in themselves, are certainly less urgently required than the spread of primary education or, for example, the provision of the medical inspection of pupils.

The consideration of the schemes for a Women's College in Bombay and a Sanscrit College in Poona has, again, been deferred on the plea of financial difficulties. But the lukewarmness shown in supporting the scheme of an Arts College for the Karnatak is not so easily explained. This scheme has been sanctioned and approved by the unanimous vote of the Bombay Legislative Council and the University. It has been enthusiastically received by the people of the Karnatak who have collected nearly Rs. 1,60,000,—a fact which, it is surprising to find, the Director of Public Instruction has completely overlooked. We hope, however, that in view of the funds collected, Government will see their way to establish immediately at least a second grade college at Dharwar. The admitted overcrowding in all the Colleges of the Presidency, makes the establishment of not one, but at least two, more such colleges in different parts of the Presidency imperative. The extraordinary fluctuation in the results of the matriculation examination for the last two years has, indeed, had the temporary effect of checking this overcrowding, but with the adoption of the measures for diminishing the element of chance in the uniformity of standard,—measures which, we hope, the University will put into effect next March, the normal growth in the number of students will again revive the complaint of insufficiency of accommodation.

LORD HALDANE—AND A MORAL.

That section of the Press and Public whose misguided patriotism finds vent in the wholesale condemnation of Ministers, has not spared Lord Haldane any more than his colleagues. When war was declared some of the more rabid journals went so far as to jeer at his German academic training and point to his open admiration for German philosophy in terms which would have made any neutral observer imagine the ex-Lord Chancellor to be a pro-German, if not a spy. Such effusions are only worthy of contempt, but when it is said that, in spite of his vast knowledge of all movements in the German Empire, Lord Haldane did not give adequate warning to his countrymen, it is time to protest. In his speech at Hampstead Lord Haldane declared that all the information in his possession had always been placed at the disposal of his colleagues and had been acted upon. Indeed, it is to this brilliant Minister that we owe the efficiency of the once much-jeered at Territorial Force, and no doubt, while working out his schemes for its organisation, he had in mind the ultimate use to which it would be put. The British nation had ample warning from Lords Roberts and Haldane to say nothing of others, but it was far too much interested in Cup Tie matches to pay any heed to the appeal for self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. The only people who were heeded were the fatuous fools who went round with the wearying bathos about the greatness of the nation having been built up on the football field, to the complete exclusion of any thought of that greater game which is being played in the trenches to-day. The best warning Lord Haldane could give, he gave by creating the Territorial Force. We all recall the feeble response which was made to his appeal, plus the painful spectacle of a revered octogenarian Field Marshal tramping the country and trying in vain to rouse a phlegmatic and conceited population, willing to rest on laurels gained by someone else, to a sense of manly patriotism. Never had Britain been so full of "muddied oafs and flanneled fools," as it was immediately before the war, and never was there more need for a stern sense of duty than in the ten years which preceded it, replete as they were with the shadows of the coming holocaust cast by the Tangier visit, the Agadir incident and the Balkan War. After all, it is to Lord Haldane that our thanks are due that the Germans are not now the masters of Paris and Calais to say no worse; and equally is our contempt due to those who so consistently reminded us of that insufferably disused dictum of the Iron Duke about the battle of Waterloo having been won on the playing fields of Eton. Scant honour would be meted out to a Briton who tried to pass that absurdity on to a Frenchman or Russian to-day.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATESHIP.

It is announced that Mr. A. H. S. Aston who was to proceed on long leave to-day has postponed his departure for a few days. We presume this is for the convenience of Government who have failed as yet, in spite of the alarums and excursions of the past few weeks, to announce the name of the person who is to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate. There should be really no difficulty about the matter at all, as we have pointed out,—in fact to an impartial observer, unaffected by certain obsessions which prevail in official quarters, nothing could seem easier than to make a suitable appointment from the considerable number of legal gentleman available, and we trust that the Government may yet see the propriety of making an appointment of a character which will inspire confidence in these sections of the public who form the larger part of the people who are concerned in cases in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. And one may also be allowed to hope that the next time a magistrate,—or for that matter any other important official,—is going on leave, steps will be taken to settle the question of the appointment of his successor before his leave is gazetted, in order that the public may be spared the painful spectacle of a hopeless floundering about in search of an incumbent of the about-to-be vacated office.

We would take this opportunity of expressing our conviction that Mr. Aston will take with him to England the good wishes of all who have business in his Court and of the public at large. Mr. Aston, in our view, has his faults as a magistrate, and we have considered it necessary at times to pass strictures on his conduct as a magistrate but we have never doubted his sterling integrity. His conscientious devotion to his duties have been a pre-eminent example to all those who hold public office, and his fairness and courtesy to the lawyers practising in his Court have always been conspicuous, while his *desre* to deal out even justice to all has never been questioned. His faults have been a tendency, which is unfortunately prevalent among magistrates, unconsciously to accord undue weight to police evidence and prosecutions officially instituted, and also an instinctive and unconscious bias in dealing with a certain class of cases which it is not necessary or desirable on this occasion to describe, Frankly we hope that Mr. Aston will not come back to resume his seat on the Bench of the Esplanade Police Court. But we hope he will come back, and in whatever capacity he may return he will be warmly welcomed for his many personal qualities. His valuable help and advice will be missed while he is away by many, but by none more than the managers of the local branch of the Y. M. C. A., where he has been a tower of strength and to the cause of which he has cheerfully sacrificed much time and labour.

Notes of the Day.

Suspicious Reports.

The report which comes from Salonica to the effect that six enemy submarines have been captured in the Aegean should be received with caution. Not that there is anything inherently improbable in its nature,—on the contrary, knowing what we do regarding the effective means organised by the British Navy in Home waters for the capture or destruction of submarines, it would not beat all surprising if half-a-dozen of the enemy's underwater vessels had already been accounted for in the waters of the Aegean. But it is necessary to be cautious in accepting reports which come from Athens and Salonika. Ever since Salonika became a centre of supreme importance in the war we have been deluged from day to day by telegrams both from there and the Greek capital of which about ninety per cent. have proved to be quite unreliable. Reports of Serbian and Allied victories and mythical accounts of the landings of vast numbers of troops have been so voluminous that one is inclined to think that the agents of the Wilhemstrasse are numerous and active in Salonica and Athens. There would be nothing surprising in that, but what is surprising is the singular laxity of the Allies censors in allowing so much misleading information—and information which they must know to be misleading—to find its way to publication. There are obvious reasons why it may suit the purpose of the enemy to flood the press in the Allied countries with optimistic reports of the doings of our armies and fleets, but there is no reason whatever why our censors should do so.

A Matter of No Importance.

According to the Salonika correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" the Venezelist deputies who have been mobilised have been refused leave in order to record their votes at the elections, and "a most prominent paper" in Greece declares that the new Chamber "will not represent the nation." The Greek Government's attitude, it is added, is not the attitude of the nation,—"it is important for Europe to know that." The second of these statements may be true. We suppose it is. The first is not, because, if the nation has not the backbone to make its views prevail in the Chamber then the latter at least represents the incapcity of the nation to have its own way. The last of the three statements is of no particular interest, as Europe must have ceased by now to care what the Greek people do or do not think. At a time like the present thoughts are apt to be of no importance whatever, when they are incapable of being carried into action, and since the Greek people have shown themselves to be the helpless tools of a military court clique, which has its way whatever they may think, it is not important at all for Europe to know anything more about them. Probably the paper that made this portentous pronouncement was thinking of the favours to be distributed at the end of the war.

Rajpipla State.

The Administration Report of this well-known State in Kathiawar bears evidence of the somewhat adverse character of the circumstances through which it had to pass last year, circumstances which have resulted in decreased receipts under almost all heads of revenue and curtailed expenditure in several directions of public utility. The season as a whole did not prove as beneficial as it should have been, the heavy rainfall in the middle of the year disturbing the weeding operations and otherwise stunting the growth of the crops. The prices, especially of cotton, which is most extensively grown in the State, were also low on account of the war. In consequence of all these circumstances, the total revenue receipts of the State fell from Rs. 14,88,285 to Rs. 13,41,165. Land Revenue receipts contributed, mainly to this decline, the decrease thereof amounting to, Rs. 1,28,000. The State, therefore, had to exercise severe economy, but it is reassuring to find that in regard to the Judicial, Educational and Public Works departments, expenditure shows increases, slight though they be. The number of schools as well as the number of pupils attending them shows satisfactory increases over the figures of the previous year. The administration of civil and criminal justice during the year also exhibited marked improvement, in comparison with previous years.

Sentiment and Practice.

In regard to the administration of the Abkari Department, however, we are sorry to find that the State allowed an increase of three liquor shops during the year. No explanation is given in the Report as to the circumstances which led to this increase, but it is pertinent in this connection to read the following remarks under the head "General Condition of the People":—

The only other circumstance requiring any remark is the habit of intemperance which is so prevalent amongst the aboriginal people of this State. The Abkari system now in force is chiefly responsible for this; and it is therefore intended to introduce the Madras system in the State as early as possible and also gradually to raise the price of liquor and thus wean the Bhils and Dhankas from excessive drinking which leads them to crime and poverty.

These are very admirable sentiments, but they are not likely to be helped in practice by the increase of liquor shops, even if the price of liquor is raised.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY SUBMARINE HAUL.

SIX CAPTURED IN AEGEAN.

A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN SUCCESS.

Six enemy submarines have been captured in the Aegean by Allied warships.

The Press Bureau announces that a most successful attack was made by the British in the region of Krithia in Gallipoli. Three mines were exploded and the infantry advanced and captured the Turkish trenches eastward and westward in the Krithia Nullah. The British artillery bombarded the enemy's reserves assisted by two 14in. monitors and a cruiser until the ground had been consolidated.

Following the recent French victory, the Bulgarians are now on the left bank of the Vardar. The British have scored a success on the Valandovo-Rambrosho front, and the French have occupied Kastorino, which the Bulgarians evacuated.

The Italians are tightening the investment of Gorizia and have scored a striking success on the hills north-west of the town.

An Order in Council is being prepared to prevent British subjects of military age from leaving the country without permission.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, third Gurkhas, for most conspicuous bravery in saving the lives of a British soldier and two Gurkhas, lying wounded behind a first line German trench, under enemy fire.

Lord Haldane in a speech said that he conveyed whatever information he had about the war to his colleagues, which was considerable, and they immediately commenced those activities, securing command of the sea and preventing the enemy reaching Paris and Calais.

CASUALTY LIST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

The 244th list from France and the 20th list from Egypt report few casualties. The 88th list from the Mediterranean reports that Lieutenant-Commander V. F. Price (late Royal Indian Marine) died of disease.

SIX ENEMY SUBMARINES CAPTURED IN AEGEAN

MOST SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI.

MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

TURKISH TRENCHES CAPTURED

MONITORS AND CRUISER CO-OPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Press Bureau announces that a most successful attack was made by the Fifty-second Division in the region of Krithia.

Everything was carefully prepared; three mines were exploded and the infantry immediately advanced and captured the Turkish trenches eastward and westward in the Krithia Nullah.

The British artillery bombarded the enemy's reserves assisted by two fourteen-inch monitors and the cruiser Edgar until the ground had been consolidated and barricades erected.

The Turkish batteries replied heavily but erratically. British machine-guns caught the Turks in the neighbouring trenches. The Turks' rifle fire was very wild. The Turkish counter-attack was easily repulsed. The Turks losses were heavy. The British had only fifty units employed, portions of the Royal Scots, the Scottish Rifles and the Ayrshire Yeomanry.

REPORTED HAUL OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

SIX SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN THE AEGEAN.

ROME, Nov. 18.

It is reported from Salonika that Allied warships in the Aegean have captured six enemy submarines.

SUBMARINES REPLENISHED AT GREEK PORTS.

KAISER'S CORFU PALACE A BASE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A writer in the "Figaro" affirms that German submarines are replenishing stores at Greek ports, notably Corfu, where oil tanks and pumping machinery have been erected in the grounds of the Kaiser's palace.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

BULGARIANS NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR

ATHENS, Nov. 18.

Unofficial accounts of the French victory state that the Bulgarians, who were numerically superior consisting of three divisions, are now on the right bank of the Vardar.

The British have scored a success on the Valandovo-Rambrosho front and the French have occupied Kastorino which the Bulgarians had evacuated.

FRENCH MAINTAIN THEIR POSITION

PARIS, Nov. 19.

A communiqué says:—Nothing important occurred with the Eastern Army on November 17th on the Cerna and Varna rivers.

The Bulgarians on the 16th and 17th attacked north of Rabovo in the direction of Kosturino. We maintained all our positions.

SERBIAN SITUATION STATIONARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Serbian Legation has not received news of any worsening of the military situation, which is regarded as stationary.

FRENCH LINE UNBREAKABLE.

BULGARIANS RETIRING NORTHWARDS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 17th November:—

The latest reports of the fighting proceeding on the left bank of the Cherna River, running almost due north and joining the Vardar near Gradska, state that the Bulgarians after many furious attacks realised that the French were unbreakable and are now retiring northwards.

This means a failure to drive a wedge between the French and the Serbians defending the Babuna Pass. Should the latter, owing to the outflanking movement from the west, retire, they will doubtless pass through Prilep towards Monastir, joining up with the French *en route*.

More than one telegram states that the British are going to Monastir. The line northwards thereof offers natural advantages, being fortified.

STRIKING ITALIAN SUCCESS.

SUCCESSFUL OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT.

INVESTMENT OF GORIZIA TIGHTENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 19.

The Italians are tightening the investment of Gorizia and have scored a striking success on the hills north-west of the town.

The communiqué says: A methodical attack on a strong position opened on November 13. While some detachments engaged the enemy in the front others effectively supported by artillery climbed the adjacent slopes and advanced despite wretched weather till they had completed the outflanking movement on November 17th. Only few of the enemy escaped and the ground was covered with the dead. There were two hundred and eight bodies in a single trench.

The artillery action at Gorizia has become more intense. The enemy have mounted guns inside the town.

ENEMY'S DIPLOMATIC FAILURE IN PERSIA.

PRO-GERMAN REVERSE ON TURKO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Russian despatches from Teheran state that the Turkish Ambassador and German and Austrian Ministers have left Teheran, having completely failed in their efforts to influence the policy of the Government.

Pro-Germans have sustained a fresh reverse on the Turco-Persian border, which will have most important consequences.

A band of five-hundred under Turks and Germans entrenched in inaccessible mountain regions fought the Russians, who dislodged and routed the enemy and are pursuing them towards the Turkish frontier.

THE SHAH'S PACIFIC ASSURANCES.

GOOD EFFECT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reuter is informed that the assurances given by the Shah to the British and Russian ministers in Teheran have produced a good effect in diplomatic quarters in London, where the situation is regarded as being considerably relieved.

The inclusion in the Cabinet of the supporters of the policy of tranquillity has given satisfaction.

DEFINITE MOVE FOR PEACE.

GERMANY GETTING ALARMED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneers" London correspondent cables, London 17th November:—

The "New York Times" London correspondent says that Toutons contemplate a definite move in the direction of peace, probably through President Wilson.

The correspondent's informant, a high neutral official recently in Germany, states that the most powerful men of the Empire's Councils realize that a continuance of the war would be dissastrous to Germany economically. Moreover the drain of manpower will hinder the subsequent recuperation.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says that responsible quarters have no information on the matter but President Wilson is willing.

"UNPRECEDENTED TREACHERY IN BALKANS."

The "Journal's" Rome correspondent states that a high Italian personality has reported that diplomatic circles have declared that circumstances have assigned to Italy the task of sparing the Allies the grave consequences of unprecedented treachery which is possible any day in the Balkans.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

The Viceroy's telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 18th November, says:—

The Austro-Germans claim that their advance in Serbia continues. The French report that the Bulgarians abandoned their attack on the French on the left bank of Cerna, west of Krivolak, and that after three days fighting the Bulgarians lost 4,000 men.

LORD HALDANE'S TIMELY WARNING.

SECURED COMMAND OF THE SEA.

SAVED CALAIS AND PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Speaking at Hampstead Lord Haldane said that he had been criticized for not warning the country and his colleagues about the war.

The fact was that he conveyed whatever information he had, and it was considerable, to his colleagues and they immediately commenced those activities which secured command of the sea and enabled the army to be mobilized at the outbreak of the war and but for which the enemy would now be at Calais and Paris.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE.

INTERESTED DEPARTMENTS TO BE CONSULTED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Discussing the Cabinet War Committee in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe said that the Secretary of State for India would be called to consultation whenever any matter affecting India was discussed, and whenever any other departments were affected, their heads would similarly be summoned.

RETURN OF THE WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Asquith and his colleagues returned to London yesterday evening.

SLACKERS IN FRANCE.

QUIT, ENLIST OR BE INTERNED.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

Satisfaction is expressed in the newspapers at the inauguration of the Allies Council which it is hoped will be the prelude to fruitful reso'utions.

The need for prompt action is emphasised by the Municipal Council which has passed a resolution that Allied subjects resident in France should either leave the country or enlist in the French army, those refusing, to be interned.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL

EMIGRATION PASSPORTS REQUIRED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon said that an Order in Council was being prepared to prevent British subjects of military age from leaving the country without permissiosn.

GOVERNMENT AND COMPULSION.

MR. ASQUITH HECKLED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 17th November:—

An endeavour was made in the Commons yesterday to clear up the situation regarding Government's attitude towards compulsion.

Mr. Asquith on the 2nd instant in expressing the hope and belief that Earl Derby's appeal should meet with an adequate response, added that if bachelors were irresponsive, other means would be taken prior to the calling up of married men enlisted under the group system. Lord Derby's statement led the recruiters to use the most definite warning, that after the 30th instant unenlisted bachelors would have no choice.

Mr. Asquith, being heckled on this statement, replied that only the Parliament was capable of imposing compulsion. He did not unperceive the discrepancy between his of the 2nd instant with that of Lord Derby's of the 11th instant.

Subsequently a debate was raised and Mr. Bonar Law explained that Mr. Asquith was unavoidably absent owing to war work. Mr. Asquith's dislike of compulsion was even greater than his own but they must have men. He anticipated that should Lord Derby's scheme fail, Mr. Asquith would propose compulsion, expecting his countrymen's support.

Some local Recruiting Committees having reported that Tuesday's statements in the House of Commons were advertised and were affecting recruiting, Lord Derby telegraphed an assurance that faith would be kept in regard to married men and that the Premier's statement was binding.

GERMAN BULLY'S DISCOMFITURE.

SWEDISH CAPTAIN'S PROMPT CHALLENGE.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH STEAMER PREVENTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

How a Swedish torpedo-boat offered to fight a German destroyer, if the latter seized the British steamer Thelma in Swedish waters, is told in a despatch from Copenhagen.

The Germans were in the act of boarding the Thelma when the torpedo-boat came up between and forced the Germans to retire to their ship.

The Captain declared that he would use any means to prevent the seizure of the Thelma and both warships cleared for action.

An ominous silence of ten minutes in duration ensued and then the destroyer steamed away.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON STYR STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.

A communiqué says that a German night attack south-west of Olai, was repulsed by artillery and machine-gun fire.

Numbers of unburied bodies of Germans are lying around the trenches which the Germans abandoned near Lake Sventen.

Another German offensive on the left bank of the Styr was stopped.

RUSSIANS ADMIRABLY PLACED.

STRONG STRATEGIC POSITIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" Special Correspondent cables London November 18th:

The enemy's claim to have cleared the left bank of the Styr is evidently unjustified. The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that the Russians are holding the enemy at Tchartorysk station and Kovel-Sarny line, two miles west of the river and six miles north of Tchartorysk township.

The Russians are admirably placed north and south of the railway, some six miles westward to the point where the Germans are attempting to recross the river. Thus the enemy is desperately trying to drive a wedge between the Russian positions. Before him lies Styr with the Russians entrenched on both the banks and he has to bring his guns and ammunition across the marshes by railway, subject to constant interference by the guerilla bands.

The Russian Official communiqué mentions continuous fighting near Tchartorysk station and obstinate enemy attacks near Tchartorysk.

The Russian artillery disperses the enemy when he approaches the river.

GREEK ATTITUDE NOT THE NATION'S.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Salonika correspondent quotes: "A most prominent paper referring to elections during mobilisation and the refusal of leave to the mobilised Venezelist. Deputies, as saying that the martial law oligarchy holds power. The New Chamber will not represent the nation. The Greek attitude is not the nation's attitude. It is important for Europe to know that."

CEYLON'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

£1,000,000 VOTED FOR IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 19.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council, H. E. the Governor presiding, yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. V. C. Obysekara moved that a sum of £1,000,000 be contributed by Ceylon to the Imperial Government towards the expenses of the present war, to be paid by yearly instalments of £100,000. The mover made an eloquent speech dwelling on the loyalty of all people to the Crown. The speech was well received. The resolution was carried.

MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Churchill has gone to France.

A GURKHA HERO.

SAVES A BRITISH SOLDIER.

SUCCOURS TWO BROTHER GURKHAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, Third Gurkhas, for most conspicuous bravery in operations against German trenches south of Mauquissart.

He himself was wounded on September 25th but found a badly wounded soldier of the Leicestershires behind a first line German trench and stayed with him day and night and brought him through the German wire early in a misty morning to comparative safety.

He returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas in succession and after that went back in broad daylight and carried the British soldier to safety under enemy fire.

MILITARY AWARDS.

EIGHTEEN VICTORIA CROSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The award of eighteen Victoria Crosses, one Distinguished Service Order and twenty-nine Military Crosses is gazetted.

The recipients of the Victoria Crosses include Major A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, commanding the Sixth Camerons; Captain A. M. Read, Northamptons; Lieutenant G. A. Maling, Medicals; Second-Lieuts. A. Fleming-Sands, East Surreys; R. P. Hallowes, Middlesex; F. H. Johnson, Engineers; A. B. Turner, Berkshires; C. G. Vickers, Sherwoods and nine non-commissioned officers and men.

A PLUCKY ACTOR.

The Military Cross is awarded to the actor Captain R. Loraine, Flying Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and skill on October 26th, when he attacked a German biplane, and followed it from a height of nine-thousand to one of six-hundred feet. The enemy pilot was hit and his machine fell in our lines.

BRITISH FRONT.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Field-Marshal French telegraphs that on the night of the 16th a small party of our troops forced an entrance in the enemy's front trench near the river Douve, south-west of Messines, and after bayonetting thirty returned with the loss of one killed and one slightly wounded, and bringing twelve prisoners.

This, the Field-Marshal adds, is the incident described in to-day's German communiqué as the repulse of a surprise attack.

VIOLENT FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

A violent French bombardment of German trenches and organisations in various sectors, is the feature of to-day's communique.

GERMAN DEFENCES WRECKED.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

A communiqué says:—The French continued effective concentrated artillery fire and also mining and wrecking of German defences at various points.

GAS REPRISALS BY FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The Senate Army Committee, under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, has unanimously insisted on the unrestricted use of asphyxiating gas by the French armies.

NEW FRENCH LOAN OPENS AT 88.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The new five percent loan of unlimited amount opened on November 15th at the price of 88.

WAR LOAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The House of Commons to-day agreed to the new clause in the Finance Bill empowering the Treasury during the war and for twelve months afterwards to issue securities with the condition that the capital and interest of them shall not be liable to taxation while the securities are in the beneficial ownership of persons not domiciled and not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Montagu said that the adoption of the clause would largely increase future foreign subscriptions.

INCOME TAX CONCESSION TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

During the debate in the Commons on the Finance Bill, Mr. McKenna agreed to the amendment providing that soldiers and sailors of all ranks whose total incomes do not exceed three-hundred pounds shall pay income-tax at the old rates.

(For other War Telegrams see page 10.)

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

ACTIVITIES OF AN ENEMY BANK.

BRITISH BANKS ASKED TO WAKE UP

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A Peking message to "The Times" says that German exports are still being shipped from America in neutral vessels. The largest buyers of gold in China at present are the Deutsch Asiatische Bank who ship large quantities to America by every mail.

The Germans in China have abundant money for a propaganda among the Chinese. Money is provided by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank from the proceeds of German shares in the Boxer Indemnity, the Anglo-German loans and Five Power Loan, which total two-million sterling annually. In addition there are several millions due to Krupps's agents and other German arms dealers.

"The Times" correspondent suggests that the Chartered Bank and Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank should make a combined effort to supplant the German bank.

GERMANS IN HONG-KONG.

AN EXAGGERATED DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Peto, who drew attention to the presence of three-hundred interned Germans in Hong-Kong and suggested their removal in view of the danger to the peace, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Governor of Hong-Kong had replied to representations from the Chamber of Commerce, that its fears were not shared by the authorities.

After consulting with the War Office Mr. Bonar Law did not propose at present to take any action.

Replying to a further question regarding the delay in the liquidation of German firms in Hong-Kong Mr. Bonar Law stated that the matter was under the consideration of the Government, with the view to eliminating German influence in the colony.

COPING WITH CONSPIRACIES.

AMERICAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO BE AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The Attorney-General announces that he will recommend Congress to amend the anti-trust law so as to make it applicable to conspiracies such as resulted in the strikes in munition factories.

He will also recommend legislation strengthening the powers of the secret service against foreign propagandists.

SUSPICIOUS WIRELESS STATION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The British Embassy has drawn the attention of the State Department to a private wireless station at Portland, Maine, which is communicating with vessels and is suspected of trans-atlantic communication.

AMERICAN PARCELS POST TO GERMANY.

SHIP OWNERS REFUSE TO CARRY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 17th November:—

The German-Americans recently appealed for the wholesale despatch of Christmas parcels containing foodstuffs scarce in Germany through the medium of the Parcels Post wherewith the Allies have not interfered.

The American Post Office announces that the parcels post to Germany is suspended. The "Times" New York correspondent attributes the suspensions to the refusal of the shipping companies to carry the parcels in question.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI LEAVES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Prince Ranjitsinhji leaves to-morrow for India on leave of absence to attend the marriage of his sister with the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

OVERSEAS GIFTS OF AEROPLANES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphs:—The War Office acknowledges receipt of the money sent through the Ceylon Aeroplane Fund for the purchase of a second fighting gun-biplane to be named "Ceylon No. 3 Nightjar." The Imperial Flotilla is growing. Southern Rhodesia and the Chief of Ashanti have each presented £1,500 and the women of Johannesburg £3,000 for biplanes. Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana have each subscribed £2,250 for gun-mounted biplanes.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

LORD KITCHENER'S CLAIMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Regarding India's next Viceroy the "Pioneer's" London correspondent writes:—Personally I have never departed from the notion that Lord Kitchener's claims will be first considered and I still think that when the war's cares release him, the Secretary for War will go to India. It is not impossible that there may be a still further extension granted to Lord Hardinge.

GREEK COLONY IN EGYPT.

The Pioneer's Egyptian correspondent writes from Cairo:—The Greek mobilisation continues but it is significant that the State Railways and several of the important banks have obtained permission from the British and Hellenic authorities to retain the services of a large portion of the Greek staff they all employ.

This is similar to the arrangement made in the Sudan and may be taken as symptomatic of the feelings of the Greek Government towards the Entente. Albeit its attitude somewhat belies them.

The Greek Colony is becoming more and more impatient and the feeling between it and the local Italian community has become very strained. There never has been much cordiality between them for national reasons and the recent Balkan muddle has further estranged them, What upsets the local Greeks so much is that they realise their country's false position and the justice of the reproaches levelled at them,

An appeal is being made locally for woollen garments for the troops stationed on the canal and forming part of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. More especially is the appeal made on behalf of the troops on the Suez Canal, as generally speaking these men do not come under public attention and are not provided for in the same manner by private initiative as those fighting on more prominent fronts.

JUBILEE OF ACTIVE SERVICE.

Sir George Knox, the father of Civil Service in India, celebrates a jubilee of active service in this country with one day's leave. Sir George is now at his seventieth year.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Rasuwala, Nov. 19.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala met His Excellency the Viceroy and party yesterday at Bhatinda and entertained them at breakfast, which was served in a shamiana on the ramparts of the fine old fort. At 9-30 a.m., His Excellency resumed his journey and at mid-day reached Chantala Road, where he was met by the Maharaja of Bikaner and thence motored to camp.

NEW L-G. OF BIHAR.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 18.

Sir Charles Bayley handed over charge to Sir Edward Gait to-day and leaves to-night for England.

Sir Edward Gait stays at Bankipore till the end of November and then goes on tour after the Council meeting on the 26th, to Orissa.

On the 3rd December he holds a durbar in Cuttack and on the 6th December another at Sambalpur.

Sir Edward spends Christmas at Ranchi and returns to Bankipore in January and remains till the opening ceremonies of the Patna High Court in February.

The second Council meeting will be on the 22nd January at Patna and the third meeting at Ranchi at the end of March.

The old Government House at Bankipore will be given to the Chief Justice as residence and Sir Edward will stop at Ranchi till the completion of the new Government House in the new city. Thus Sir Edward will not stay here from February to November next.

The new city is complete with its grand Secretariat, High Court, Government House and numerous other buildings but no new work will be taken in hand owing to the war.

EXPORT OF MICA PROHIBITED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov 19.

It is notified that the export of mica from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom and British possessions is prohibited with effect from to-day.

"BLACK BEER AND BRANDY."

NORWICH NOSTRUM FOR BRUISES.

"If the employer is present when the workman falls on his head and is injured, that employer cannot be prejudiced in his defence through want of the written notice of accident required under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906." So ruled Judge Mulligan, K.C., at Norwich County Court in a workman's claim for compensation.

Later in the judgment Judge Mulligan said: One reason why medical aid was not obtained is obvious. There is in Norwich a "nostrum" for hurts and bruises which appears to have as much vogue in the district as "bleeding and hot water" had at Valladolid when Doctor Sangrado and Gil Blas flourished there. This "nostrum" is a lotion of "black beer and brandy." I have no doubt it was partly on account of the defendant's great faith in that remedy that a doctor was not employed.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE DUTY OF BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

MR. CASSAMALLY JAIRAJBHOY'S RESPONSE.

We have been asked to publish the following correspondence:—

DEAR MR. JINNAH,

I have read your letter in the "Times of India" of the 14th instant with great interest and pleasure. As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Moslem League I endorse every word of your reasonable and patriotic appeal to close our ranks to sink every difference, and unite in one common cause to serve the best interest of the community and the country. I was one of the signatories to the requisition sent to Lucknow, inviting the All-India Moslem League to hold its next sessions in Bombay, and when a rift occurred in the lute, I regretted it as a symptom of disunity in the community. I did not withdraw my signature, because when several other gentlemen withdrew it, his Highness the Aga Khan's letter was not received. Of course, as you know, I am bound to respect his Highness's opinion, I must be guided by it, but as I have just said his letter was not received when several gentlemen withdrew their signatures, and since it has not been published yet, it is difficult for an outsider to know its exact contents; and I am in the dark as to the grounds on which several members withdrew their support prior to the receipt of the Aga Khan's letter. I would have certainly given my vote in favour of his Highness's proposal, but as the Agenda published under the signature of Mr. Wazir Hasan, the Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, did not very properly disclose the contents of Sir Aga Khan's private letter, I thought it best not to vote either way, but to remain neutral as, I need hardly say, I have the highest respect for the soundness of his opinion. But now that the decision has been taken by an overwhelming majority to hold the next sessions in Bombay, there remains nothing for us, but as you rightly say to close up the ranks and present a united front, so that our voice, our appeal, and our representation may carry the weight attached to the unity of opinion and may be listened to with respect by the authorities. I think as you point out, we have to respect the Constitution, make the Session an unqualified success. It is with this view that I take the liberty of addressing these few lines to you, in the hope that we may show to the world that we are capable of rising to the highest level of the best and liberal statesmanship. The programme of the ensuing Session of the League must therefore above all be of a constructive and non-controversial character, but more than that breathing a spirit of a deep and unflinching loyalty to the British Government and our faith in the justice and the righteous policy of our benign rulers. The free institutions and the liberty and the blessings of freedom of thought and liberty of religion that we enjoy to-day, the unparalleled security of our lives and properties that is vouchsafed to us, and the immunity against internal disorder and external aggression to which India, is subject, and the best evidence of which is supplied by the present war, must all be traced to the sagacity, and the solicitude of the British Government for our well-being and our moral and material advancement. The idea of unity and nationality is fostered in us by the teachings and example of English statesmen and English rulers; and if we are able to-day to discuss our affairs peaceably when the Empire is engaged in the deadliest of wars since the creation of the world, it is because of the might and wonderful sea-power of Great Britain. It, therefore, behoves us not to discuss any controversial matter. Of course, it is a foregone conclusion that the League will do nothing to embarrass the Government. First of all we should reconcile honest difference of opinion as to the advisability of holding the meeting. All true patriotic and loyal Mohamedans should try to make the meeting a success and a source of strength to our benign Government. That can only be done by the adoption of a conciliatory and statesmanlike attitude worthy of the best traditions of the loyal Moslem community. We are now on our trial, and we must recognise that we will stand or fall with the success or otherwise of the League. We must not forget our creed "the ordered development of the country under the Crown" to which our eminent leader, H. H. The Aga Khan has on several occasions given emphatic pronouncement. Cannot Sir Fazulbhoy do better service to the Government by exercising his moderating and restraining influence which may go a great way towards inspiring confidence of the Government in our deliberations? We need all the sober men of the community to guide our deliberations at a critical juncture in history. We must first all declare our absolute faith in justice and the righteous cause of the British Government in the hour of the Empire's trial. As I have said we are ourselves on trial and I think we will do well to remember that this is the time more for action than for words; and both by deeds and speech we must show to the world that we stand or fall with the British Government. Now that the League is holding its meeting, we must beseech our leader, H. H. the Aga Khan to benefit it by his commanding and constructive genius and convince the world that the Mohamedans recognise their privileges as well as their responsibilities as citizens of the British Empire, that they yield to none in their allegiance and loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and that they are ready and willing to emulate the example of their illustrious leader H. H. the Aga Khan in rendering service to the cause of the Empire. I have troubled you with this letter because as a Vice-President of the Provincial League, I think that grave responsibilities rest upon us, that we will be judged by our performance and that if we are weighed and found wanting, we will be lost for ever. On the other hand, if we display sound statesmanship, and constructive genius and guide our deliberations with moderation and sobriety of thought and rising above the commonplace of empty rhetoric, adopt only a practical programme (bearing in mind our creed the ordered development of the country under the Crown) and prove to the belligerents as well as the neutrals that India will stand to a man by the Empire and will stake its last man and last penny on the successful issue of the war, and the ever-increasing prestige and power of His Majesty the King Emperor, the beloved grandson of our great mother Victoria the Good, our names will go down to posterity with grateful memory of our action on the present critical occasion. In your own words "the eyes of the world are upon us," so for Heaven's sake do your best to justify the confidence of the Government and the community reposed in us by avoiding all contentious matter and showing that in our constitutional methods we can be sober and moderate and be a source of strength to our Government by upholding it with all our might and by expressing our allegiance and loyalty in unfaltering and emphatic terms and by giving practical proofs of our profession in still more emphatic a manner. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have no quarrel with those who have withdrawn their signatures for reasons known to themselves. I respect honest difference of opinion and I wish that the opinion of even dissentients should be treated with due deference. But now that the majority is against them, they must like myself accept the decision of the majority and help to make the proceedings dignified, and worthy of our best traditions. I was unable to send my opinion to Mr. Wazir Hasan as I was laid up when the agenda was received. As I have said most clearly I would have unhesitatingly supported his Highness's proposal for the postponement of the Session, if his letter was before me. But now we must all strive to prove ourselves worthy of our liberal education as true Moslems and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) CASSAMALLY JAIRAJBHOY.

N.B.—If the League programme includes any impossible demands, for self-government, at the present juncture, I shall remain aloof from it.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Dear Mr. Cassamalli,—

I am in receipt of yours of 17th inst., and I thank you very much for it.

With regard to your P. S. I do not think you need have any apprehension that the League will include "any impossible demands for self-government." I may however point out to you the objects of the League with which no doubt, you are already familiar, particularly clause D; we must stand by that.

Section 2 says that the object of the League shall be:—

(a) to maintain and promote among the people of this country feelings of loyalty towards the British Crown;
(b) to protect and advance the political and other rights and interests of the Indian Musalmans;
(c) to promote friendship and union between the Musalmans and other communities of India;
(d) without detriment to the foregoing objects, attainment under the aegis of the British Crown, of a system of self-government suitable to India through constitutional means by bringing about, amongst others, a steady reform of the existing system of administration, by promoting national unity, by fostering public spirit among the people of India, and by co-operating with other communities for the said purposes.

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

FORMATION OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting was held last evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel at the invitation of the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, Mr. Wazir Hasan, to make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of the annual session of the League in Bombay. Mr. Faiz Badruddin Tyabjee, till lately Judge of the Madras High Court presided.

Amongst those present were:—Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy, Sheriff D. Canjee, Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Omar Sobhani, T. M. Kajiji, Syed Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the League, Abbas Tyabjee, H. B. Lookmani, M. R. Syani, A. M. Jivanji, Mirza Ali Mahomed, M. K. Azad, Rahim V. Peer Mahomed, Ismail E. Peer Mahomed, Jafferbhoy Hajibhoy, Abdur Rauf, S. E. Karwa, G. A. Somji, M. K. Chaiwala, Husain A. Lalji, Hadi C. Tyabjee, Shafi C. Tyabjee, Karim Lalji Sajan, S. M. Manga, Dawoodbhoy Nensi, Kassim A. Peerbhoy, Osman Sobhani, Sulaiman H. Ibrahim, Alibhoy A. Peerbhoy, Ahmed Abdin Peerbhoy, Manjibhoy Gulam Hussain, Alimahomed Gulam Hussain, Azher Ali, Joint Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, Hakim Abu Yusuf Ispahani and others.

Mr. Jinnah read letters received from Messrs. Cassamali Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy and Amiruddin Tyabjee in support of the programme.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting:—

(1) That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number be formed with the object of co-operating with and helping the Secretaries of the All-India Moslem League to make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of the sessions of the League in Bombay during next Christmas week:—

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussain, Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Messrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mahomed Hajibhoy, Cassamali Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy, Amiruddin Tyabji, Abdullabhoy Lalji, T. M. Kajiji, Mirza Ali Mahomed, Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Davoodbhoy Fazulbhoy, Sheriff D. Canjee, M. K. Azad, Jaffer Hajeebhoy Laljee, Omar Sobhani Fazulbhoy Muraj, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Abdul H. Ismail Gulmahomed, M. R. Sayani, Mohamedali Chaiwala, J. A. Somjee, Ismail Ibrahimjee Karwa Currim Laljee Sajan and about 200 others.

(2) That the meeting resolved that the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(3) That the following gentlemen be appointed Secretaries of the Committee:—Mirza Ali Mohamed, Sheriff D. Canjee, Omar Sobhani, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Jafferbhoy Hajeebhoy Laljee, Hadi C. Tyabji, Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy and Suleman Hajee Ibrahim.

(4) That the following Sub-Committee be appointed with power to add to their number and to appoint their own chairman and secretaries and that the president and the secretaries of the General Committee be ex-officio members of the Sub-Committees: (a) Pandal Committee, (b) the Accommodation Committee, and (c) the Finance Committee.

Mr. Jinnah moved a vote of thanks to the chair after which the proceedings closed.

UNPRECEDENTED CHARACTER OF THE SESSION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19.

The next session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay is expected to be unparalleled in its history. Numerous communications from all corners of India are pouring into Lucknow and the central office of the League is busy from morn till dusk.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

WHY THE SENTENCES WERE COMMUTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

A Press communiqué says:—

The commutation by the Governor-General in Council of certain death sentences passed by the Special Tribunal in the Lahore conspiracy case, was not based on any general grounds of clemency, or on any difference of opinion between the Supreme and Local Governments as to the gravity or dangerous nature of the conspiracy or the heinous character of the acts committed by the accused. On these points there neither is nor ever has been any disagreement between the two Governments. The action of the Government of India was taken as the result of the careful examination of the facts as proved in evidence against each individual prisoner.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. G. Wright becomes Assistant Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore.

Mr. Russell, I.C.S., Madras, temporarily joins the Political Department as second assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Major C. G. Crosthwaite is posted as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Capt. R. J. W. Heale is appointed Deputy Commisssioner, Kohat.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Edward Gait has assumed office of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa from Charles Bailey.

Mr. F. C. Hennikar resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. H. Walmsley is confirmed as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Coxe resigned.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. Rebello becomes Assistant Accountant-General Bombay.

Mr. W. Alder, C.S., has been appointed Accountant-General, Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. Blunt, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is posted in charge of the Western Circle, Assam

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. L. Whitty, Collector of Customs, is promoted to class 1, and Mr. J. A. Stevens to class 2.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Cornish, Trimming and Saunders, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, are promoted to class 3, grade 3.

Mr. A. Lines officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, vice Mr. Hanby on leave.

Mr. R. R. Byron, Executive Engineer, Indo-Burma Railway, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

Official and Personal

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon return from tour in the afternoon of the 23rd November.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa is now on a visit to Bankipore.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the new Chief Justice, visited yesterday the Calcutta High Court and inspected the Court rooms.

The Survey of Lake Wooler has been finished. Mr. R. E. Purves, lately of the Punjab Irrigation Department, is now proceeding up the Jhelum river to Islambad in Kashmir. It is understood that his recommendations include provision of lock gates and new cutting for the river Jhelum to control flooding.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Golconda with 600 men and children all repatriated Germans and Austrians left Calcutta, yesterday.

Heavy rains have fallen at Bankipore, spoiling the Sonepur Fair festivities and damaging some crops, but perhaps doing good to lots of crops.

Kalpataru Ghose who was the other day, arrested at Bhowanipore, Calcutta, with a revolver and a toy pistol will be tried under section 19 (f) of the Arms Act.

Meetings of Pandits from all over Bihar and Orissa have been held at Bankipore under the Presidency of the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhbanga and all details of Sanskrit examinations and education in Bihar have been settled.

It is stated that Mr. Oldham, Commissioner of Patna, will officiate as Chief Secretary, Bihar Government for some time and then be made permanent. It is also stated that Mr. Le Mesurier, the permanent Chief Secretary, who is on furlough, will not rejoin his post but will get a post in the Government of India or at Home.

In connection with a political dacoity recently committed in the house of Ballar Chandra Das of Kansaripara in the Bhowanipur section of Calcutta one T. S. Roy, a weighing clerk in the employ of the India General Steam Navigation Company, was arrested last night. In his house a couple of alleged incriminating documents are reported to have been found.

The plague report for the week ending 13th November indicates 3,231 deaths against 4,273 seizures in the Bombay Presidency and Sind. Plague is increasing in the Central Provinces, showing 465 deaths against 613 cases. Other provincial figures are Hyderabad 464, the United Provinces 137, the Madras Presidency 107, Central India 92, Mysore State 124, Burma 20, Punjab 38, and Bihar and Orissa 43.

LONAVLA WATER TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As many of the owners of the bungalows at Khandala and Lonavla reside in Bombay they are probably not aware that the president of the Lonavla Municipality, on the 3rd instant, put up at the chowki a general notice that the Municipality has resolved to levy a water tax as per rules and bye-laws modified by the Collector of Poona, and that any inhabitant who objects to the same may send his objection in writing within one month from the date of the notice. May I solicit the hospitality of your columns to bring to their notice that according to the Rules, it is proposed to levy tax as under:—

In the case of every building yielding an yearly rent of more than Rs. 10 but less than Rs. 15 at Rs. 1-8-0 per year. Yielding more than Rs. 15 but not more than Rs. 20 at Rs. 2-4-0 per year and in case of buildings yielding more than Rs. 20 for every Rs. 10 or portion thereof at the rate of Re. 1 per annum on the gross rental. The general water tax thus amounting to at least 10 per cent and in some instances to 14½ per cent. must be paid whether water is actually used or not from public taps.

In addition to the said general tax, if private water service is taken then the additional tax is Rs. 24 per annum if the supply is by 1-2in. pipe Rs. 48 per annum if the supply is by 3-4in. pipe and if the supply is by 1in. pipe half a rupee per every 1,000 gallons per meter with the minimum charge of Rs. 6 per mensem. For other than domestic purposes also annas eight per 1,000 gallons with the minimum of Rs. 6 per mensem. The metre rent is annas 8 per mensem.

The doubtful blessings, as it is proving, of water supply to Lonavla was brought about by the exertion of a highly influential gentleman, who after erecting a bungalow at Lonavla was unable at first to obtain water in his well. He must have scarcely imagined that what he expected to be a boon would prove such a burden if the proposal to tax is carried out. If this letter happens to meet his eye, let him now use his influence to mitigate the evil.

The original estimate for the work was about three lakhs, and half the amount was to be contributed by Government and half was to be raised by the Municipality by obtaining a loan from Government repayable with interest at 4 per cent. by instalments, but I am not sure whether within 20 or 40 years. The cost of construction has amounted to nearly Rs. 5,00,000 and the Municipality proposes to levy the tax in the manner above mentioned with a view to be able to repay Government the amount of the loan within 20 years with interest.

I understand that, although the Railway quarters are within the Municipal limits of Lonavla, and although the house tax is levied on the occupants, no sanitary tax is levied on the occupants of the Railway quarters, as it is maintained that there is a Sanitary Committee of the Railway quarters which looks after the sanitary arrangements and it is intended that no general water tax is to be levied on the Railway quarters as the quarters have got their own water supply.

The Tata Hydro Electric Works, one of the richest corporations, the owners of large landed property, and who have threatened to affect the sanitary condition of Lonavla have never contributed a single pie as any municipal tax in respect of such property, except houses nor has any tax been levied on them.

I ask the owners of bungalows to wake up and make a proper representation to the authorities before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

M. K.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers, who have already enlisted themselves, are requested to pay Rs. 6 for their Uniforms to the Captains at the Congress Pandal near Church Gate Station, between 5.30 and 7 p.m. (S.T.),, on or before the 25th instant, failing which their names will be struck off from the List.

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LIBERALS AND NEW IMPORT DUTIES

FREE TRADERS' PROTEST.

When the House of Commons went into Committee on October 19 on the Finance (No. 3) Bill, on clause 12, which imposes the new import duties.

Sir W. H. Davies (L—Bristol) moved an amendment providing that the new duties should not be levied upon imports from British colonies. As a Free-trader he was quite prepared in the present circumstances to support colonial preference.

Mr. Montagu said that to accept the amendment would destroy the principle of the tax. Its object was simply to check imports wherever they might come from. He thought the amendment was a subtle attempt to demonstrate that the new import duties were Tariff Reform proposals, which they were not, and he hoped the House would reject the invitation to introduce colonial preference into the question.

Sir A. Mond said the Government, having embarked upon a tariff, could not get away from colonial preferences all the other complications attaching to them.

Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Theodore Taylor supported the amendment.

Mr. Lough said if the Government persisted with their proposed tariff they would be bound to face colonial preference and all the other corollaries of a tariff.

Mr. H. E. Duke (U—Exeter) protested strongly against the Government being embarrassed by such discussions at the present time.

Mr. R. D. Holt (L—Hexham) intimated that he should vote for the amendment.

Colonel Sir R. Williams (U—West Dorset) considered that such discussions were lowering the House of Commons in the eyes of the country, and he appealed to members to "stop their fooling" and support the Government.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Sir George Agnew (L—Salford), as one who had all his life been a strong Free-Trader and as representing a borough which was supposed to be the home of Free Trade, appealed to his Free Trade friends to consider whether they were adopting the right course on this occasion. (Cheers.) He had been brought up on the doctrines of Cobden, and he did not go back on anything he had learned; but there were times—times of stress when these matters had to be set aside for more serious matters. If the House doubted the wisdom of the Chancellor of the Exchequer they ought to vote for his removal from office, but if they wished to keep him in office, as he thought they did, and to show a united front to the enemy, they should forget minor differences. (Cheers.)

In ordinary times, he continued, these differences are perfectly legitimate, but as representing a very important borough, the greater part of whose electors are Free Traders. I do not hesitate to say I shall vote for the Government and against this amendment, though the amendment is supported by so many friends on my side. The Chancellor of the Exchequer knows what he is doing. He has in view definite objects which have nothing to do with ordinary fiscal arguments, and I believe he deserves the support of the House. (Cheers on both sides.) I appeal to my Free Trade friends solemnly at this hour—when our country is going through a crisis such as she has never gone through before,—I appeal to them to support the Government. On any question closely affecting the war we have not only the right but the duty of criticising the Government. But is not the present a small matter compared with the gigantic issues of the war? I therefore appeal to them not to push the matter to a division. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has recently rendered the country signal services and deserves the support of the House, and I should not hesitate to go to my constituency of Liberals and Free Traders and appeal to them with every confidence that they will say I have taken absolutely the right course. (Cheers.)

The Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 125 to 20.

GOODS FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES.

Sir A. Mond moved an amendment exempting goods coming from the allied countries from the import duties.

Mr. McKenna, in resisting the amendment, said as regarded one of the duties the Ambassador of one of our Allies had called the attention of the Government to the fact that it would injuriously affect some of the manufactures of his country, but the Government had had nothing like the protest that was raised in regard to previous proposals. He did not think the duties would seriously affect any of our Allies.

The amendment was negatived and progress was reported.

"THE RELIGION OF ALL SENSIBLE MEN."

A London weekly journal credits Disraeli with the remark that he was "of the religion of all sensible men," and, when asked what that was, replying, "Sensible men keep that to themselves." This is one of those bright sayings, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," which, in the course of a long life, acquire a host of putative parents; one has seen it attributed to Lord Morley. It certainly figures in "Endymion," and Mr. W. H. Wylie, in his biography of Carlyle, complains that Disraeli appropriated it, without acknowledgment, form the first Earl of Shaftesbury. But this is not its true source.

In his essay "A Plea for Free Discussion of Theological Difficulties" Froude rightly attributes the witty remark to Rogers. Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his preface to Messrs. Dent's reissue of Froude's Essays, referring approvingly to Froude's exactitude in quotation and allusion, says: "Disraeli could no more have made such a witticism than he could have flown through the air: his mind was far too extravagant for such pointed phrases. Froude rightly ascribes the story to Rogers, a very different man from Disraeli, an Englishman with a mastery of the English language."

BRITISH PRISONERS AT RUHLEBEN.

PLAYFUL AND PATHETIC GLIMPSES.

Rudleben Camp, the compound the British civilian prisoners in Germany, has been granted Home Rule, writes the "Daily News." "That is to say," to quote from the September issue of the camp magazine, "we have been placed under the immediate control of our own officials in place of those of the military authorities—and the aspect of the camp during the past few days has been sufficient to convince any observer that this concession has been appreciated."

One gathers an excellent idea of the spirit in which the community of about 4,000 has grappled with adverse circumstances from the various issues of this neat, little publication, of which there have been eight issues since last June. The population of Ruhleben appears to number some capable organisers, and they are now running themselves on the lines of an English municipality.

"The camp school," it is reported, "is at present the most popular and the most useful institution in the camp. The school is of far more use than even the football clubs."

Seeing that the school has to be started as a system of classes in sleeping boxes and loft corners, success was not achieved without considerable perseverance and force of character on the part of those responsible.

LESSENING DISCOMFORTS.

Perhaps the advertisements indicate more clearly than anything how systematised the effort to make the best of everything in Ruhleben has become. Here is an advertisement which suggests much of the discomforts of life in a concentration camp:

"In the necessary toil and suffering of this life it is unnecessary to add to your burdens by waiting an hour in the queue. The officially-appointed Ruhleben Supplies Delivery will collect and deliver promptly large or small orders from the canteens."

Quite a brisk note is struck by this:

"Sunny Smithy—the best shoe-black in the camp. Business hours: 6, 10-30 a.m. Black, brown, or white. Corner Barrack 10."

Recently a great controversy seems to have raged in Ruhleben on the question whether the English authorities should send souvenir badges or medals for the prisoners. The proposal proved decidedly unpopular, and a resolution disapproving of it was carried.

Baron and Baroness von Taube are evidently very popular visitors at the camp. In commemoration of the Bank Holiday sports the prisoners presented the Baroness with a silver cup, and the Baron made a response. "I trust," he said, "that peace may soon be restored, and that you may all be able to return very shortly healthy and in good spirits to your homes and to the dear ones waiting for you." And then the British prisoners sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Ruhleben has been remarkably enterprising in the matter of plays and concerts.

PLENTY OF SPORT.

Cricket, football, and lawn tennis have been conducted on ambitious lines—Mr. Steve Bloomer, the English international, is one of the prisoners, and Mr. E. Dutton, late Newcastle United, is another.

The magazine is devoted largely to genial chaff and to the grumblings of those dissatisfied with the local management. For instance, a resident considers the use of a building for plays (to which an entrance fee is charged) a waste of what should be free smoking accommodation.

But though the air of sprightliness is insistent, another season of life in Ruhleben is not contemplated with joy. Here is an extract from a poem called "Sans Nouvelles:"

Oh, Poste! sois moin, cruelle,
Cesse ces retards angoissants,
Donne-moi donc des nouvelles
De ma femme, de mes enfants.

And another poet, apostrophising the train which comes for prisoners who are to be set free—

she bears
But one or two of us—those lucky few—
To England and to Liberty

—concludes his effort on a real British note. He thinks of those in Flanders, on the sea, and at Gallipoli:

Our quickened eyes respond,
And out again the message of Good Hope:

Cheer O!

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S REGIMENT.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who has resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster and proposes to rejoin his regiment, is a major in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars. The regiment, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," is naturally very near and very dear to Blenheim, though its honorary colonel is not the Duke of Marlborough but Lord Valentia. Among the other majors are Viscount Churchill and Mr. John Churchill, who used to come to Manchester with his brother on political business. Sir F. E. Smith is another celebrity in the list of officers of the Oxfordshire Hussars.

Mr. Churchill's first regiment was the 4th Hussars. He joined the 4th Hussars in 1894, when he was twenty years of age. It was stationed at Aldershot and afterwards in India, but Mr. Churchill was hardly ever regimentally at home. In successive leaves of absence he saw service in Cuba, with the Malakand Field Force—being attached for this expedition to the 31st Punjab Infantry,—and with the Tirah Expeditionary Force. In the advance of the Nile Expeditionary Force from Atbara to Omdurman he was attached to the 21st Lancers, the youngest of the cavalry regiments, and he went with it through the classical charge. It was in 1898 that Mr. Churchill resigned his commission in the 4th Hussars, and in the South African campaign, which was yet in front of him, he had a commission in the South African Light Horse. In all three adventures Mr. Churchill was acting not only as an officer but as a war correspondent.

"FEINT" LANDING AN KARACHALI.

CRETAN VOLUNTEERS' BRAVE ENTERPRISE.

Reuter's special correspondent at the General Headquarters of the Mediterranean Force, in a message dated Oct. 10, says:

The Karachali landing was purely a feint designed to avert the attention of the Turks as long as possible from the main landing at Suvla Bay and to delay as far as possible the dispatch of reinforcements from the Turkish army holding Bulair to the scene of the Suvla fighting. About 10 o'clock therefore on the night of August 5-6 a force of about 380 Cretan volunteers was landed at Karachali on the European side of the Gulf of Saros. These men were the remains of a battalion of Cretans who had volunteered for service in the French army and had seen hard service in France in the earlier stages of the war. They wore French uniform and were under French command.

They advanced inland, cutting telegraph and telephone wires, and by morning had penetrated a considerable distance inland. Meanwhile the alarm was up, and the Turks were in pursuit of them with horse, foot, and artillery. Being totally unaware of the numbers of the invaders, the enemy brought up a very considerable force to evict them, and the Cretans were in no small danger of destruction. They were actually surrounded in a wood, and escaped by setting fire to the wood and getting through under the cover of the smoke and confusion. They made a retreating fight of it to the beach, where part halted on the top of the cliffs and kept the Turks off with rifle fire while the rest got down to the water's edge. The Turks had brought up guns, and the covering party had to make their own retreat under a heavy shrapnel fire.

Nearly all succeeded in reaching the boats, and put off to the warships. Missing four of five of their comrades, some of them gallantly and obstinately insisted on going back to fetch them, in spite of the warning of the British naval officers that these men had by that time certainly either been killed or captured. They set off in a boat to see what had become of them, but of course found it now impossible to approach the beach, and returned to the ships. The total casualties of the expedition were about twenty killed, wounded, and missing.

AMERICAN VIEW ON THE WAR

A NOTE FROM NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY.

The Rev. J. H. Brooksbank, of Chesham, has received a very interesting letter on the subject of the attitude of the United States on the war from Mr. W. H. Short, secretary to the New York Peace Society, of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie is president.

Having asserted in respect to the case of Belgium that it was entirely clear that the United States was not bound by its participation in The Hague Conferences and its ratification of The Hague Conventions to guarantee the neutrality of any State, Mr. Short proceeds:

I suppose there is no need that I tell you how universal and emphatic in this country has been the unofficial and popular condemnation of Germany's treatment of Belgium. I hardly overstate when I say that the moral indignation felt and expressed could not, except among our German population, have been more universal or profound. It was almost savage in its expression, turning us as a nation against a people for whom we had had read affection and with whose Government our relations had been, with slight exceptions, of unbroken friendship.

The spirit in which subscriptions were made to the Belgian relief funds was one which, so far as it could be known and felt by the German people, must have raised blisters on the most calloused self-complacency and satisfaction. I can hardly conceive how, in our generation at least, America can feel towards the German people anything but horror and contempt. . . .

Just after receipt of your letter, I was sitting at dinner by an Englishman who had lately come over and read to him that portion of your letter to which I am now replying. When I got to the sentence where you expressed the opinion that our neutrality had been 'cold and calculating,' he replied that this was exactly what it had not been. I think that you would share his opinion if you could be over here for a few weeks. The average citizen is not making a dollar out of the war, but on the country has been the loser by it in every way. Business has been disorganised; employment scarce and insecure; our political and social life has been vastly disturbed by the passions which have been aroused. . . . The subscription which has just been made to the Anglo-French bonds has its roots in sympathy even more than business necessity. There has been no popular response to the solicitation for sale of German securities, while the popular subscription for your bonds has been unexpected and tremendous.'

U.S. CABINET AT PRAYER.

How the President of the United States went down on his knees and led his Cabinet in prayer at a certain memorable Cabinet meeting has come to light through a statement made by a church official. "When President Wilson arrived at the Cabinet meeting," says the churchman, "his face wore a solemn look. It was evident that serious affairs of the nation were on his mind. He said to the Cabinet members, 'I don't know whether you gentlemen believe in prayer or not. I do. Let us pray and ask the help of God'; and right there the President of the United States fell upon his knees and the members of the Cabinet did the same, and the President offered up a prayer to God."

LARGEST OF ALL BASE HOSPITALS.

12,000 BEDS IN THE DISTRICT.

Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh, who is engaged at the War Office as Director-General of the Medical Service (in the absence with the Expeditionary Force of Surgeon-General Sir A. T. Sloggett), and General Sir W. H. Mackinnon recently inspected the 2nd Western (Manchester) Military Hospital in Whitworth Street, and both expressed complete satisfaction with all the arrangements made there for receiving sick and wounded soldiers, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

It was Sir Alfred Keogh who drew up the medical scheme for the Territorial Army. He prepared it on the hypothesis that Great Britain was invaded, and in order to fill up the gap between the field ambulances of the Army Medical Service and the base hospitals he secured the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society, and made arrangements for the formation of voluntary aid detachments. This scheme, which has worked so admirably in the present crisis, received enthusiastic support in Manchester, and Sir Alfred Keogh has not forgotten this. He told Colonel Sir J. W. Smith, late commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Westmacott (who was recently promoted to this rank for his administrative work, and who has since been appointed to the command of the hospital), that the whole medical service of the army owes a debt of gratitude to Colonel W. Coates for the way in which he put the scheme into practice. Both Sir Alfred Keogh and General Mackinnon congratulated the Commandant of the Hospital on the great work that had been done in Manchester in receiving nearly 30,000 wounded soldiers. Sir Alfred Keogh also expressed to the Matron (Miss Sparshott) his complete satisfaction with the high efficiency shown by the nursing staff.

ORIGINALLY DESIGNED FOR 520 BEDS.

The Manchester Base Hospital was originally designed for 520 beds. To-day there are, in addition to the hospital in Whitworth Street, 21 other hospitals which belong to the base, with approximately 3,780 beds. Then there are 154 auxiliary hospitals, which bring the total number of beds in Manchester and district up to 12,000. The Manchester Hospital is the largest of its kind in the country, and has received more patients than any one of the other 21 base hospitals. Colonel Smith resigned the command partly on account of ill-health and partly in consequence of the departure of Colonel W. Thorburn for Malta on his appointment as consulting surgeon to the Mediterranean Force. Colonel Smith wished to be free of the administrative work connected with the hospital and to continue the surgical work at Manchester Infirmary and at the Military Hospital, which was formerly done by Colonel Thorburn. The post of Registrar has been taken by Major Cunliffe, and Major Wilson is the paymaster.

Colonel Westmacott, who has just completed 30 years' service in the Territorial Army (20 years as a commissioned officer), recently expanded the hospital, and within ten days he received 4,000 wounded soldiers who were among the casualties in the recent British advance. He states that the work of distributing the men could not be done but for the excellent system of transport organised by the British Red Cross Society.

BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BIG SCHEME TO PROMOTE BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR.

A great after-the-war movement on business lines is being planned by a new organisation called the Institute of Industry, says the "Daily News." The main object of the Institute (which has a highly influential body of directors) is to promote a British Empire Industrial Exhibition, to be held about nine months after the declaration of peace.

A site for the exhibition buildings, consisting of 10 acres of land within 10 minutes' walk of the Strand, has already been secured. The buildings, being of stone and brick, will be thoroughly permanent in character, and they will cover about three times as much ground as Olympia.

There will be no "amusement side" to this gigantic exhibition—by far the biggest thing of its kind ever attempted either in England or in Germany—for its aim will be solely to get business in the markets of the world not only for English, but also for British Empire goods, whether natural or manufactured.

"America," said the secretary "is making elaborate preparations to capture new markets when the war is over, and vast new opportunities are opening up in every direction. Germany is also getting ready. If Britain does not organise while there is yet time she will stand no chance even of regaining her old position, still less of improving it. Second only to the successful prosecution of the war is the question of paying for the war in future years."

Great enthusiasm for the scheme is being displayed by the official representatives of the Overseas Dominions.

The Lt.-Governor of the Punjab has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the book in Urdu entitled "Zulfikari Safdari (Sword of Ali)," contents of which are said to have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt His Majesty's Sunni Mahomedan subjects in British India.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE TO FACE UM

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

VALIDITY OF PROMISSORY NOTE QUESTIONED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

PRATABCHAND GULABCHAND v. SONI PURSHOTAMDAS MALJI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed Rs. 25,000 with interest thereon alleged to have been advanced by him to the two defendants as partners.

The plaintiff's case rested upon a Gujrati document passed by the defendants to him acknowledging the receipt of the amount claimed and dated 14th September 1911. The whole amount with interest came to Rs. 32,828-12-3.

The defendants denied the partnership. The first defendant, they alleged, was the sole owner of the firm. As to the Gujrati writing acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 25,000, the defendants' case was that this sum was promised to be advanced by the plaintiff to the first defendant to enable him to purchase the assets and liabilities and stock in trade of the firm of Ishwardas Dharamdas in which he was a partner, if the other partners of Ishwardas' firm agreed to such purchase by the first defendant. The plaintiff agreed to advance this sum on the joint security of the first and second defendants. The defendants thereupon executed the writing and delivered it to the plaintiff in anticipation of the loan being made and it was to come into effect only if and when the loan was made. As a matter of fact the first defendant's proposals to purchase the assets and stock the in-trade of the other partners was never accepted by the other partners and accordingly no loan was made by the plaintiff. The writing was delivered only as an 'escrow.' The first defendant counter-claimed Rs. 3,962-13 alleged to be due by the plaintiff to him for the purchase of jewellery.

The second defendant also counter-claimed Rs. 10,865 alleged to be due to him for monies lent and advanced to the plaintiff from time to time.

Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Strangman and Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

One of the contentions raised by the defendants was that the Gujrati writing was a promissory note, and being insufficiently stamped was inadmissible in evidence; the plaintiff on the other hand contended that the writing was only an agreement and was properly stamped with an eight anna stamp. There was no promise to pay in the writing and hence it was admissible in evidence.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment said:—"The first point raised and argued "in limine" is whether the writing of the 14th of September 1911, is admissible in evidence. If it is a promissory note, it is clearly insufficiently stamped and therefore inadmissible under section 35 of the Stamp Act, I should have had very little hesitation, notwithstanding the decision in the case of Govind v. Balwantrao I. L. R. 22 Bom. 986 and of Tirupathi Goundan v. Raina Redd, I. L. R. 21 Mad. 49, in holding that this was in substance a promisso y note although it does not contain an express promise to pay, but for the term inserted for the payment of interest at 9 per cent., per annum every month. Had that term been omitted I do not know how it could have been contended that the mere omission of the words "I promise to pay at the expiration of three years period" would really have affected the character of the document or could have been imported as a qualification of the intention of the parties who made it at the time of its making. That very restricted mode of interpretation has, it must be admitted, found favour with very learned and eminent judges who discover in the absence of such words as "I am liable," a sufficient ground of distinction, upon which to declare that the writings containing the former expression are, while those containing the latter expression are not, promissory notes. But with the greatest deference, I find it too difficult to impose such weight upon the latter, while entirely ignoring the quite transparent spirit of the transaction.

NOT A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Ordinarily, where a person acknowledges to have received a definite sum on a certain date for a certain time, there can be no reasonable doubt, but that what he means is that on the expiration of that term he is willing to repay the money on demand. Here, however, the whole complexion of the document of 14th September, 1911, is I think completely changed, and changed too not only in form but in substance by the insertion of the term for the payment of monthly interest upon which Mr. Jinnah has relied. I think there is no answer to his argument that such a term is altogether inconsistent with the legal notion of a promissory note and that his clients were at liberty at any time during the currency of the three years period to bring a suit or suits for any interest which may have fallen due and remained unpaid under this clause. Not only is the existence of such clause repugnant to the essential character of a commercial document negotiable by a mere endorsement such as a promissory note, but it would in my opinion render the negotiability practically impossible while establishing legal relations between the parties anterior to the period at which alone the principal sum is to be called in. I think, therefore, that the agreement of the 14th September, 1911, whatever else it may be is not a promissory note, and therefore, does not require the stamp of Rs. 125, which otherwise it would have done, nor falls under the absolute prohibition of section 35. It is probably correctly stamped, though it is unnecessary to express any opinion upon that at present, but even if it were not, it would become admissible in evidence upon payment of the required penalty. I decide the preliminary point in favour of the admissibility of the document, provided that should it be found to be insufficiently stamped, the deficiency in penalty be duly paid.

A CONSENT DECREE.

After some evidence had been led the parties came to a settlement of the suit and took the following decree:—

Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 25,000, and costs, including costs of counter-claims. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent. Rs. 7,500 to be paid in a fortnight to-day. The balance by instalments of Rs. 750 a month, the first instalment being paid on 1st January 1916. In default of any one instalment the whole amount to become at once payable. No order on the counter-claims. If the first sum of Rs. 7,500 be not paid within a fortnight the whole amount to be paid at once.

Attorneys for plaintiff: Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Edgelow Gulabdas and Wadia.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth and last Criminal Sessions of the current year commences its sittings to-day at 10-30 a.m., the Hon. Sir John Heaton presiding.

There are eight cases for trial:—two of attempt to murder, two of counterfeiting King's coins, two of house breaking, one of cheating and one of making a false claim in a Court of Law.

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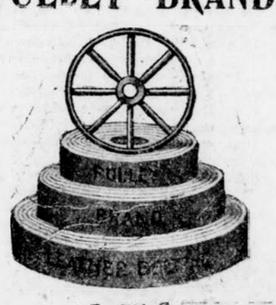

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final desposal.
Long Causes.

196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivraj v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla v Sonabai Perojsha Patell and anr, Jehangir M and S.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co. Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abranam E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court, No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal List A.
(Attorneys).

1079-14.—Chitnis M Kanga, Shivji Narsi v. Pir Hydirsha bin Pir Bawa Miya, 14-10-15.

1111-12.—Payne & Co, Khooshiram Bhagwandas v. Dharamdas Manghumal and anr, 30-10-15.

861-14.—Chitnis M Kanga, Yeshwant Babu Vete v. Vinayeck Atmaram Neogi, & ors, Subnis & Gore, 15-11-15.

In Re Costs of Messrs. Kanga & Sayani.—Kanga & Sayani, Messrs Kanga and Sayani, Applicants, v. Pandharinath Madanji, 15-11-15.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1819.—G B Pandya Poonamchand Tulsiram, (Petitioner), v. Govindram Haniram Vyas, Respondent, Notice 13-11-15.

747-15.—G H Dalal Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikhain, Madhavji K & Ch, 12-11-15.

177-15.—Payne & Co, Jetha Dewji & Co., a firm, v. Kishandas Ramchandra, a firm, Motichand & D, 16-11-15.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Naranji Maghji, v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch, 16-11-15.

List B. (Counsels.)

929-12.—Subnis & Gore.—Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Suleman Hossein Soudagar, Khanderao L & M, 15-11-15.

1108-15.—N C. Dalal, Messrs. Utamlal Maneklal, a firm, v. Messrs Haji Jakeria Haji Jan Mahomed & Co., Alladina Ladak Damji, Third Party, Merwanji K & Co, For Directions 3rd Party Notice under Rule 130.

1131-13.—Patell & Ezekiel, Rahimtulla Meherally, & ors, v. Cassambhai Alibhai, Payne & Co., 21-10-15.

1048-15.—Payne & Co. Messrs Panachand Dossa & Sons, a firm, v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani, Patell & Ezekiel, 10-11-15.

454-14.—S A Tyabji, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre & anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre, & ors, Judah & Solomon D J Mantri, 15-11-15.

470-11.—Soonderdas & Co, Ramballabh Harmukhrai, v. Gopiram Harmakhrai, & ors, Bhai K & Gir, 16-11-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court).

Lond Cause.

223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam and Co, a firm, v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co. Part Heard.

For Hearing on further directions and costs.

458-10.—Kanga & Sayani, Kadaralli Rahimbhai, & anr, v. Hassanalli Abdulli, & anr, Payne & Co, Pocha & Co.

Long Causes.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

SURDAH POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S VISIT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael paid a visit to the Police Training College, Surdah, on Wednesday. His Excellency arrived at Surdah on Tuesday at 5 p.m. and was received by Major H. Chamney, Principal of the College. The visit was as interesting one. On Wednesday his Excellency passed an unusually busy day. After chota hazri, a ceremonial inspection parade took place. After breakfast, Lord Carmichael witnessed an exhibition of physical training, Jui Jitsui wrestling, revolver practice, riding school, musketry, and cycling. This was followed by the inspection of the College buildings and surroundings. At 10-30 a.m. his Excellency visited the instructional classes. After lunch a fire alarm drill parade took place. Lord Carmichael was greatly interested in the exhibition. His Excellency left Surdah for Calcutta the same evening.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that prisoners under sentence of transportation may be sent to Jails at Hoshangabad and Chindwara in the Central Provinces, and to the District Jails at Amroati and Akola in Berar.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

A PUGNACIOUS CONSTABLE FINED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Sepoy No. 1157, Sneik Jaffer, Imam, appeared to answer a summons of assault taken against him by Bhagwan Dewoo, a tram conductor.

The evidence showed that at about 6-45 p.m. on the 22nd October, when the complainant was waiting at Chinchpoogly for a tram car, the accused who was on duty there asked him to move on. When the complainant told him that he was waiting for a tram, the accused pushed him, abused him, took him forcibly to the footpath and knocked him down and gave blows which caused injury to his left temple and left knee. The accused took the complainant before Sergt. Bird and charged him with disorderly behaviour and he was released on bail to appear before the Honorary Magistrates the next day. Subsequently the complainant charged the accused before Inspector De Burgh with assault, and he was sent to the hospital for treatment. The Honorary Magistrates warned and discharged the complainant when he appeared before them.

The accused constable denied the assault.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and fined him Rs. 8.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Mahomed Abdulla with selling half a grain and possessing two grains and a half of cocaine, without a license. The accused was arrested at Mumbadevi on Thursday night. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Janardhandas Valji was charged with selling seven "tolas" of "charas" without a license at Null Bazaar. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, eight persons were charged by the Inspector of Excise, Railway Lines, Mr. P. Hudson, with importing liquor from Bandra during the five days of the Mohurrum, when liquor vending is prohibited and all shops are closed. All the accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

Excise Inspector Kuverji Kothawalla charged one Bala Viraji, before the same Magistrate, with selling "charas" (an opium preparation) without a license during the Mohurrum festival. The accused were arrested at Kalachauki Road while selling the drug. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

TREASURY CONTROL OF MILITARY FINANCES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 17th November:—

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in a letter to "The Times" regarding the absence of Treasury Control of military expenditure admits that a Financial Board acting independently and reporting to the Parliament would arrest the conduct of the Department's business.

Nevertheless a small Committee reviewing the army expenditure, as it proceeds, with the object of tendering advice to the military authorities without curtailing the army's activities might help to ward off a potential financial crisis.

Ten Thousand Rupees Reward.

I, TAYLOR DODGE, President of the Consolidated Mutual Life Insurance Company, will pay the above sum to any person giving me information which will lead to the arrest of the criminal known throughout the entire world as the Clutching Hand, and who has already murdered twelve of the wealthiest clients of my company. Any information can be brought personally to my office, or I will make appointments through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle."

A WORD TO THE WISE.

ONE ORDER PLEASE
AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST
A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery**
has been opened at the

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.

DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

Ours is the only chan ig saloon for Europeans.

Proprietor—**KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,**
BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2876.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
MALARIA AND FEVERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market. BOMBAY.

CASE AGAINST COMPULSION.

M.P.S' MANIFESTO.

POWERFUL PLEA FOR THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

A committee of members of the House of Commons, with Mr. Charles E. H. Hobhouse as Chairman, who are opposed to Conscripton have issued a statement setting forth reasons for their belief that its adoption would be disastrous to the succesful prosecution of the war, and would destroy the basis of national unity. The statement says:

The problem is not exclusively, or even mainly, a military question which can be adequately expressed by stating the number of men asked for by the military authorities. The overwhelming share which Great Britain is taking in the war includes the following main burdens:

The maintenance of an impregnable and inviolable Navy. (We consider that the feat accomplished by the Navy is without precedent in history. The part it has played has perhaps not been adequately appreciated, partly because of the necessary secrecy of its operations, partly because of the more dramatic publicity of operations in other areas of the war. But it remains the controlling factor in the war.)

Making of munitions of war not only for our own Army, but for the Armies of the Allies.

The financing of our Allies. (The Government has informed the House of Commons that it has already advanced to our Allies sums estimated to keep and maintain in the field three million of their soldiers.)

Financing of Dominions, including India, to enable them to meet the cost of the contingents they are sending to the front. The raising and maintenance of an Army which has, in the words of the Government, "increased from a few thousands to an Army which runs into millions.

WITHDRAWN FROM INDUSTRY

The first four duties recorded above are generally recognised as being vital to the successful prosecution of the war, and our work in these directions determines the assistance it is possible for us to give under the fifth heading—the dispatch of troops from Great Britain—for the following reasons:

We have already withdrawn suddenly, mainly from the industrial life of the country, something like 3,000,000 of men to serve in the field. This has lessened the resources of the nation in carrying out the vital services already described.

An indefinite increase in the numbers withdrawn from industry would thus hinder the Allies (a) by preventing the maximum output of munitions here to arm and equip the great numbers, (running into millions) of the soldiers of our Allies who are waiting for them; and (b) by reducing the financial help it is possible to give our Allies.

This country is admittedly financially stronger than any of her Allies. The enormous advances already made to the latter sufficiently show their needs and our resources. But to maintain our financial power we must keep intact the fabric of our industrial life. We are not (like Germany) able to produce at home most of the essentials of life and our large purchases from abroad must be balanced in the main by the export of the goods we produce here. If then a perilous crisis is to be avoided we require to maintain our export trade and even to enlarge it. Nor can this be treated as a watertight part of our national life. The production of an exportable surplus of goods depends upon the general industry of the nation being maintained, including its transport and distributing services and all the means whereby the people as a whole are maintained in conditions of material efficiency. How necessary it is to maintain the national earnings may be judged from the fact that the official estimate of the national revenue for the current year is £305,000,000, the expenditure is £1,590,000,000, leaving a deficit of £1,285,000,000. Next year at the present rate of increase the expenditure may approach or exceed £2,000,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the withdrawal of a large and arbitrary number of men from the industrial life of the nation would not only entail a heavy increase in the expenditure of the country, but would hamper the cause of the Allies by reducing our capacity for discharging services essential to their and our success, and we submit that the numbers of our Army abroad must be controlled by the recognition of these facts.

SUCCESS OF VOLUNTARYISM.

But, whatever, should be the size of our Army, our voluntary system is demonstrably the only method by which we can successfully prosecute the war. The success of the system hitherto has been one of the most amazing features of the war, and there is no reason to suppose that the number of suitable men who can be spared from the national life are not coming forward voluntarily.

The mere attempt to introduce Conscription would have the gravest consequences:

It would destroy the national unity when unity is essential. The organised industries of this nation have declared in the most emphatic manner that they would resist it. The three greatest bodies of organised workers have taken provisional steps for corporate action.

If the certainty of opposition from the workers of the nation did not exist, the very complexity of the problem makes Conscription an impossible policy. Where it exists to-day, owing to causes which can never operate here, it has been built up through long years of organisation, and the national life has been modified and adapted accordingly. It is merely shutting one's eyes to obvious facts to urge that in the middle of this war such a change involving the fundamental alteration of our national and social life as it exists to-day could be made without fatal consequences.

The war may be greatly prolonged. So far from this possibility being a reason, as often urged for Conscription, it makes the maintenance of our present system imperative, for a prolonged war would be one finally won by our financial and industrial strength. In such a war of endurance the prospects of the Allies would not be improved by the comparatively small contingent of conscripts which it is alleged could be raised in excess of those supplied by the voluntary system.

We have set forth facts which appear to us to be in themselves final objections to the introduction of Conscription into this country, if the war is to be successfully prosecuted and disaster at home to be averted. We have not touched upon other important aspects of the general question, such as the results which would ensue if an uncalled-for attempt to set up martial law, the inevitable accompaniment of Conscription, where seriously made in a country with our traditions; nor to the widespread feeling among our own people that as the military system of Germany, with its suppression of the individual and its organised worship of material ideals, has made her what she is, it would be the climax of folly to fasten upon ourselves the system from which we seek the world's deliverance; nor to the deep suspicion attaching to some of the influences behind the campaign for Conscription; nor to the opposition of Ireland, whose contribution to the national strength and unity has meant so much to us in this crisis; but we cannot forget that many thousands of our fellow countrymen believe as a part of their religion that it would be wrong for them to take human life or to compel others to do so.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.

BAIRN ADAMS OR BILL MUNCHAUSEN.

What the defending solicitor described as a combination of the qualities of Bill Adams of Waterloo fame and Baron Munchausen led to a well-connected youth, Carl Imre Highton, eighteen, being charged at Hull on October 20 with masquerading as a lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Highton, an Englishman, belongs to Hornsea. When arrested a letter addressed to a young woman was found on him. It was headed, "The trenches somewhere near Arras, France," and said:

"My darling Ena,—I am writing this little note from this hell hole. We sailed from Liverpool to avoid the German submarines. We did not land till the early hours of Monday morning, when they rushed us up in taxicabs to the front. We have been in action since 4 p.m. this afternoon and I never want to be in such a fearful place again.

"MY LUCKY ESCAPE."

"We have had our major killed, many other officers wounded, and five or six second-lieutenants killed. The Germans never saw us until we were getting into their trenches, and then they started shelling us, and in the fearful rifle fire poor Major —— was killed as he got into the trench. I was only a matter of four feet from him, so I had a lucky escape.

"I have never dared to tell the 'mater' I am in this terrible place. I left some letters in Leeds to be posted to her at certain intervals. I want her to think I am there. Sunderland is coming back to England to bring a fresh draft out, so I am giving him this to post for you from Leeds.

"Darling, do give me a thought sometimes. I know you will be true to me, so I do not care about the Germans. If anything does happen to me, you will see the 'mater' for me, won't you? You will marry me, won't you, when this rotten war is over?"

Highton's solicitor said the prisoner's vanity had led him into this trouble. He was anxious to make his friends believe he was an officer, and he out-did Bill Adams.

Highton was fined £10 or fifty-one days, the magistrates stating that his age had been taken into consideration.

MR. CAMPBELL'S "NEW THEOLOGY."

WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION

The "Church Times," in announcing that the Rev. R. J. Campbell has been received into communion with the Church of England by the Bishop of Oxford, states:—

"We learn that he does not intend to make at the present time any public statement of his ecclesiastical or theological position, or of the considerations which have led him to return to the Church, and desires to be allowed to keep silence on the subject. But it should be clearly understood that his work 'The New Theology' has been formally withdrawn from circulation. It was not reprinted after the popular edition was issued some seven years ago, and early in the present year Mr. Campbell acquired himself the rights, to prevent its possible reissue. He did this for the reason that he regarded the immanentism advocated in the book as inadequate to a presentation of Christian truth, and as erroneous if pressed too far. It is an open secret that Mr. Campbell's return to the Church has entailed on him no light sacrifice, and we hope that in the ministry of the Church to which he is about to seek admission there will be found scope for the exercise of those gifts which have made his work at the City Temple so personal and vital."

THE SIXTH SON.

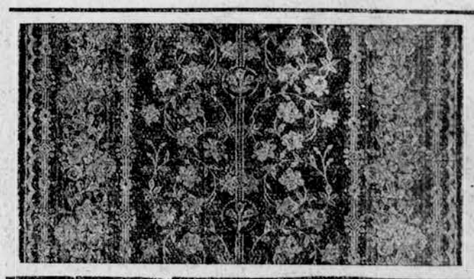
Eighteen soldiers at the front sign a letter concerning the old Cornish woman who, having lost five sons in the war, appealed for the release of her sixth and only remaining son from the Service.

They express the earnest hope that the military authorities will grant the request, seeing that there are thousands of young men fit to take his place strolling about English towns in mufti.

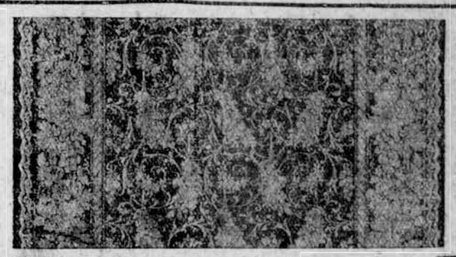
CHOICE NEW DESIGNS IN MADRAS MUSLINS

PATTERNS POST FREE.

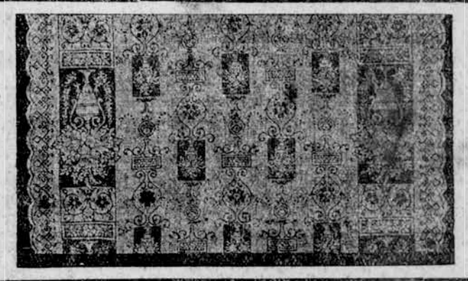
Costumes made up free of charge from any of these Bordered Muslins; send measurements with your order.



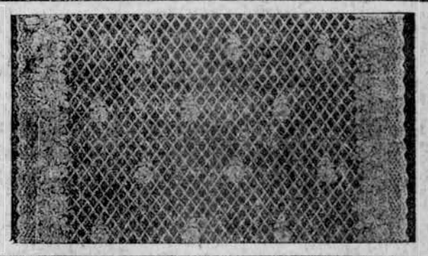
The "Culross" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a beautifully well covered design, fine quality and very durable, exact to sketch.
52 inches wide.
Re. 1-8 per yard.



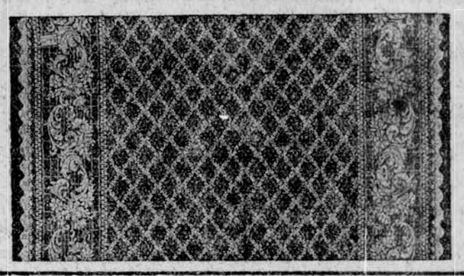
The "Courland" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a charming design, and a good reliable quality, exact to illustration.
52 inches wide.
Re. 1-12 per yard.



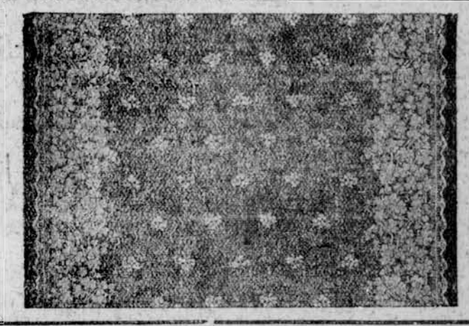
"The Corinth" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a very durable and good washing muslin, charming design as sketch, very suitable for Dining or Drawing Room curtains.
52 inches wide Re. 1-4 per yard.



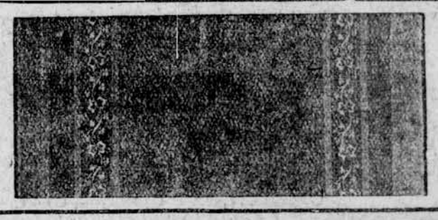
The "Crichton" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, exact to illustration, a very dainty design, and will wash and wear well.
45 inches wide As. 15 per yard.



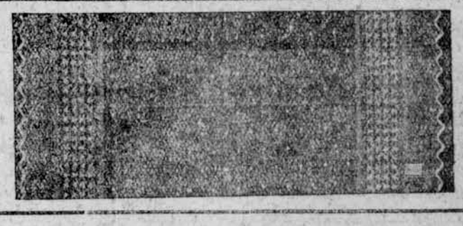
The "Crantoel" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a very dainty open design and a good wearing quality, very suitable for Bedroom curtains.
52 inches wide Re. 1-12 per yard.



The "Crofton" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin. A charming design exact to illustration, good wearing and a reliable quality, 52 inches wide
Re. 1-4 per yard.



Hemstitched Teppal Muslin, embroidered on both sides as illustration, will wear and wash beautifully, in white and Ecru, 48 inches wide.
Re. 1-4 per yard.



Scalloped Teppal Muslin. A very dainty design as sketch, scalloped borders on both sides, will wear well, and defy any Dhobi, in white and Ecru. 48 inches wide.
As. 15 per yard.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

Feed Baby at the Breast

Extract from British Local Govt. Report.

"The deaths among children"
"under three months of age"
"either wholly or partially fed"
"on artificial foods are fifteen"
"times as great as they are"
"among an equal number of"
"infants fed on breast milk."
—Dr. Hope.

LACTAGOL

makes breast-feeding possible for all mothers

by filling the breasts with milk containing the correct proportions of nourishing constituents and preventing nursing pains.

LACTAGOL is a powder, easily taken in aerated or plain water, milk or other liquid, and its effects are at once seen.

Baby thrives

gains weight rapidly, because satisfied, and is no longer fretful and peevish. Baby's health is put on the firmest possible basis; risks consequent upon unsuitable or contaminated food are avoided, especially that most serious menace to infant life—

infantile diarrhœa.

LACTAGOL is officially recognised as efficient at all the principal Hospitals. It is not a quack medicine of mysterious composition. The medical and nursing professions welcome it everywhere as the only means whereby the mother can increase the quantity and improve the quality of her breast milk. LACTAGOL is

Baby's true safeguard

Of all Chemists: R 1.5 & R 2.5

A Bonny "LACTAGOL" Baby
Baby Reedy Born at 7months & weighed only 4lbs

Of all Stores: R 1.6 & R 2.6

Nurse Lily Walker, who attended Mrs. Reedy, says: "I was sure that baby's only" "chance of life was natural food, and at once put the mother on Lactagol. Baby began to" "get on at once, and now after seven months of breast-feeding, what a wonderful improve-" "ment! He now weighs 12 lbs. 12 ozs., and the marvellous effect of Lactagol is again" "proved. Mrs. Reedy's milk is plentiful and rich, and she has never felt so strong and" "well as now, when she is taking Lactagol. I may mention that this baby has had nothing" "but the breast all through."

Ask your Chemist for treatise, "Practical Advice to all Mothers."

LACTAGOL Mother's Great Security for her **BABY'S HEALTH.**

Sole Proprietors of LACTAGOL—E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., London.

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(3) Kash Branch—Dassaswamed Ghat, Benares City. (4) **Rangpur Branch**—Rangpur.
(5) Calcutta Head Office—52-1, Beadon Street. (6) **Calcutta Branches**—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge). (7) 1, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station).
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Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

BRITISH GAS ATTACK.

AN AMAZING SPECTACLE.

The attack on the enemy's trenches "under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas" was an extraordinary spectacle, says a special correspondent of the "Morning Post" writing on October 16 from the British Headquarters in France.

For twenty-five minutes a phalanx of British guns had been pouring shell on two shattered mining villages, a pit head, a quarry, and the mass of German trenches which scarred the open country between; guns of every size and calibre, from slim field pieces to ponderous howitzers, packed together with incredible ingenuity, rending the heavens with an indescribable uproar.

Suddenly a column of dense, pearl-white smoke lifted its head over the hidden British infantry. It looked at first like a low burst of shrapnel having the same effect of a big ball of cotton wool poised a few feet above the plain. Then it rose sluggishly but steadily, the wind caught it, and the ball of cotton wool was broadened and flattened until it assumed the aspect of a gigantic funnel, tilted towards the enemy.

More smoke rolled up from the same spot, and still more smoke. It was as though someone had taken the lid off a chimney. The fleece-like cloud seemed to seethe as it cleared the parapet, and was whipped across the empty fields by the afternoon breeze. I could see it writhing in thick folds over the "no man's land" between the trenches, crawling nearer and nearer to the Hohenzollern Redoubt, blotting out the country-side in a broad white smear.

Blow strong jets of smoke from a pipe along the surface of a table and you will have some idea of the advance of this sinister and impenetrable ally against the German entrenched infantry between Loos and La Bassee.

WORSE THAN A LONDON FOG.

It was heavier, more bewildering than any London fog. No German periscope could pierce the solid wall that arose so suddenly, nor could the puzzled troops determine the moment when they would be attacked. Shaken as they were by the intensity of the bombardment, this new and unexpected enemy had exactly the effect intended, and they were easily flung from their trenches when our own troops suddenly appeared through the fog, bayonets in hand, and were at them with a cheer.

One obvious result of an attack under cover of smoke clouds is to make it impossible for spectators behind the lines to follow a battle. Whenever the valves were opened and new screens of vapour loosed, the bayonets and bombs worked beyond a veil which enveloped the front of attack. Only the tips of two pit-head chimneys and some naked tree trunks—all that remain of a wood—were visible above the wall of smoke.

There were intervals when the vapour lifted and I had a survey of all the level fighting ground between Loos and Haisnes. Once or twice I saw solitary figures darting across the open spaces between the white lines of trench parapets. They were undoubtedly bombers hurrying back to captured positions with fresh supplies. There was a single, fleeting glimpse—a mere flash—of a mass of men that appeared to spring up out of the empty plain and sink back again in a new place. That is all anyone can hope to see of an infantry charge in this war.

Then the curtain of smoke was drawn again across the picture.

Haisnes was there, distinct to the last battered brick—mere confused bits of jagged masonry, none of which was of the height of a cottage wall. Our guns had done their work thoroughly. Hulluch, the other German machine-gun stronghold, seemed as complete a ruin. Fosse 8—the pithead which has seen more desperate fighting than any other mining works in Northern France—had been pounded mercilessly by British guns. A slag heap was just recognisable through the mist, and a mass of smoke and flames marked the pit-head buildings beside it.

Loos, on the other hand, gave me the impression of being comparatively undamaged. As a matter of fact, the guns of both sides have licked it pretty thoroughly, but when seen through a glass it has not the appearance of utter desolation, not to say annihilation, that marks Vermelles! The twin towers of Loos still dominate the plain, and all the efforts of the German gunners to crumple them have failed.

NEW U. S. ARMY.

MODIFICATION OF SWISS SYSTEM.

If Congress and the country will stand behind the President and the Secretary for War the United States will in a few years have a trained army of more than a million and a quarter of men with a rapidly-growing reserve, says the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post, cabling on November 17. The plan of Mr. Garrison, the Secretary for War, is a modification of the Swiss system as applicable to this country. He proposes to create a standing Army of 140,000 men, with a regular reserve of 280,000 men, a "continental army" of 400,000 men, with equal reserve, and to make the Militia of the various States a thoroughly efficient force of about 100,000 men.

The "Continental Army" depends upon the support that employers of labour will give to the scheme. It is proposed that the men of the "Continental Army" shall be given two months' training every year for three years and at the end of that time pass into the reserve for three years, while in the reserve being liable for military duty only, in the case war. To enable the "Continentals" to do their two months' training every year it will be necessary for their employers to give them leave of absence without forfeiting their positions or incurring heavy financial loss, as the Government will only pay their subsistence and a nominal wage.

The real expense will fall upon the employers, who are to be asked to make this contribution as their share to national defence. While large employers of labour have not yet been heard from, feeling throughout the country in favour of an adequate military force is so pronounced that it is believed the scheme will not meet shipwreck from that quarter. Its real opposition will come from Mr. Bryan and his political followers and pacifists. Mr. Bryan still asseverates his friendship for Dr. Wilson and his intention to support him, and yet he terms the President a "Jingo," and declares that there is no necessity for a large Army or increased Navy, and that the agitation is being worked up by manufacturers of munitions solely for selfish purposes, who see huge profits to be made. It is the duty of Congress, Mr. Bryan declares in somewhat mixed metaphor, to "smite the vultures who are spreading the gospel of preparadness."

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Following upon a conference between Mr. Daniels and the General Board of the Navy, it became known that the first year's building programme includes two "Dreadnoughts," two battle cruisers, 25 coast submarines, five sea-going submarines, and twelve destroyers. Increases of 8,000 in the personnel of the Navy and of 250 in the number of Naval Academy students are provided for.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

A PHASE OF GERMAN TACTICS.

The new development in the Balkans, of course, makes a yet greater demand on German aircraft production and personnel, writes Mr. H. Massac Buist in the "Morning Post." It comes at a time, too, when there is evidence on all hands of the tremendous resources the Allies have developed, both as regards airmen and aircraft. As to mere manufacturing, it is now well realised that Germany found herself in an unique position at the outbreak of war. But more than twelve months of the campaign has undone that initial advantage, as the Allies have themselves developed resources which, considered in conjunction with neutral resources of which they are also availing themselves, are more than a match for all that Germany has been able to do, save in the case of giant rigid airships. Moreover, German airman have not yet succeeded as a body in wresting from the Allies the mastery as regards mere airmanship, apart from the matter of machines. Germany's aerial situation during this summer is very interesting when these facts are borne in mind. In the Western operations, where the Allies have had plenty of aeroplanes, she has never dared to take the aerial offensive, though from time to time she has made a feint of doing so, whereas the Allies' airmen have kept up a constant patrol service over her lines and well behind her front, so that it has been practically impossible for her to make any move or change in the disposition of her forces without our gaining instant knowledge of it. On the Eastern front, however, our Russian Ally started the war with the handicap of having not more than 400 trained aviators and a collection of machines that can only be described as miscellaneous. Difficulties of production were considerable, particularly in regard to getting engines. Happily these difficulties have been solved. Nevertheless, before the big offensive against them this summer the Russians were at a great aerial disadvantage, because Germany massed large numbers of scouts against them, and our Ally had at that time nothing comparable in numbers with which to beat off the flock of aerial spies.

ENEMY'S SPARE MACHINE SCHEME.

From the German point of view, indeed, our enemy made a masterly use of his aerial forces by ordering hem to take the offensive in a region where it was comparatively safe to do so at the time in question. The work was of two sorts. The preparatory stage consisted in keeping a constant patrol over the Russian forces for weeks before the offensive was embarked on, an extraordinary number of photographs being taken, so that every change of dispositions was noted as it occurred. When the actual offensive began the German preponderance of aeroplanes was utilised chiefly for the direction and checking of artillery. To give an idea of what it means to work an air service on the scale on which Germany employed it for her big thrust against Russia it may be pointed out that the German pilots had four aeroplanes apiece, with full staff and mechanics to keep such in readiness, whereas, of course, at that period the Russian airmen had merely one machine each, consequently much of their time was wasted while such aircraft were being tuned up between flights. In face of the scale on which the German scheme was worked out, it must be regarded as something in the nature of an evolutionary step in the employment of aerial forces. It meant that the difficulty of developing aerial personnel, which is greater than that of building machines, has been largely solved by making the maximum use of each man, enabling him to put in the greatest possible amount of flying each day. This means, moreover, that the individual airman gains experience at an unprecedented rate, apart from which when being employed thus over a particular region he becomes so familiar with its every aspect that the slightest change in the appearance of the terrain beneath him is at once espied by him, and he knows exactly what to photograph. Photography, of course, is playing an ever-increasing part in aerial reconnaissance. It is now one of the prime means of ascertaining the accuracy with which bomb dropping is attended. Contrary to the general idea, when a place is to be bombed, the process does not consist merely of a few plucky airmen piloting their machines to the neighbourhood and taking big risks to try to get in a lucky shot before returning. The fire that follows the dropping of each bomb is photographed by aircraft fron above so that a permanent record is made concerning the places actually damaged. Nothing is left to guesswork.

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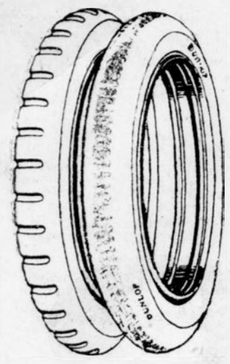

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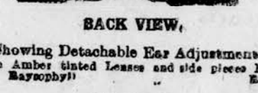

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GREEK AND GERMAN.

CULTURE V. KULTUR.

In August, 1913, just twelve months before the beginning of the Great War, in sailing up the Rhine to Heidelberg, I stayed for a day at Coblenz, writes Mr. Henry Rose in the "Standard." There, at the promontory which is formed by the junction of the Moselle with the larger river to which it is tributary the people of the Province of the Rhine have set up a colossal monument to the Emperor William I., the Emperor of the days of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.. It is an equestrian figure in copper, 46 feet high, placed upon successive platforms of granite which make a sort of pyramid by which the monument is raised nearly three times its own height above the level of the river.

The monument is typical of many monuments in Germany similarly erected as an expression of popular sentiment, pride and aspiration. We may say of it, as has been said of the monument to Bismarck near the port of Hamburg: "rude, colossal, looking out over the landscape, it stands against the sky like a ruthless menace, and in fancy one decries a sea of blood surging at the base." The threatening pose of the figure, the heavy military accourtrements of horse and rider alike, the suggestion of a conquering march in the direction where lie, though far off to the west and to the north-west, the countries which Germany aspires to over-run, the hard and cold material of which the monument is composed, and the entire absence in the artistic conception of the work of anything which might call to mind that the warrior may have other functions than those of conqueror, avenger, and destroyer—all tend to heighten the evil impression—to me horrid and inevitable; the more so because looking across the Rhine to the eastern bank one sees the fortress of Ehrenbrietstein, gigantic, grim, and threatening, a concrete embodiment of the warlike spirit of which the monument to the Emperor is the artistic expression.

A GREEK MONUMENT.

This is said to be an age of enlightenment and progress and the Germans claim to be the greatest of the apostles of "Kultur." As I stood at the base of the monument at Coblenz I called to mind another monument, also colossal, which long even before the Christian Era stood not less prominently than does this one, in the capital of a State wherein culture truly existed. This was the statue which stood near the centre of the Acropolis at Athens—the hill which was the original site of the city. The statue was that of Athena, a goddess great in wisdom and in power. There were many statues of Athena in ancient Greece, and they varied according to the aspect of Athena's character which it was intended to express. This one in the Acropolis was the Athena Promachus—the fighter at the front, or champion. It was made of bronze; the helmet and spear of the statue were the first objects visible to the mariner on approaching the city from the sea.

This truly was a benign figure. The expression was the expression of strong and wise guardianship. The aspect of the face was unruffled, the whole frame restful, if firm; the spear was held in no wise threateningly.

Between the German monument at Coblenz and the Athena Promachus centuries of time have intervened. Yet how much higher and nobler was the earlier work! It expressed the genius of a people who possessed culture, though they did not boast of it—a culture which has come down to us as almost the greatest that the world has known, surviving by its own inherent worth, as all great things will.

To the many glories of ancient Greece was added the glory of being great in arms. Undeniably, in the pursuit of arms, in the contests of rival States, and in their expeditions against other peoples, the Greeks were at times unfaithful to their own ideals; not all the wars of even the best days of their civilisation can be excused or defended. But I love to think that in the statues of Athena the true genius of Greece in war was shown; most assuredly the chief warlike achievements of the Greeks were not offensive but defensive. Marathon, Thermopylae, and Salamis were all fought in self-defence, in resistance to the Persian invader.

A VOICE OF THE PAST.

At all times the noblest minds of Greece judged rightly of war. And one of the greatest of them, the dramatist Euripides, did not hesitate to raise his voice in protest when, as it seemed to him, war was waged unjustly by his own countrymen, or with impious violence. These words of Euripides penned some four hundred years before the Christian Era might well have been written but yesterday in rebuke to the modern Huns:—

How are ye blind,
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast
Temples to desolation, and lay waste
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!
(The Trojan Women.)

And if in appealing to-day for balanced judgment in a world crisis and in seeking to evoke a wise patriotism and noble courage we turn to the great minds of the past, what better words can we find than those of the same ancient poet, who, again in "The Trojan Women," wrote:—

Would ye be wise, ye Cities, fly from war!
Yet, if war come, there is a crown in death
For her that striveth well and perisheth
Unstained: to die in evil were the stain!

Little I imagined as I viewed the Imperial monument at Coblenz and in thought contrasted it with the Athena Promachus of Athens that the time would so soon come when it would be possible to call up ancient Greece as a witness against modern Germany, or to appeal to the language of the Greek poet in Germany's condemnation, and to point to that language as a source of inspiration to those who now respond to the call of duty in resistance to German aggression.

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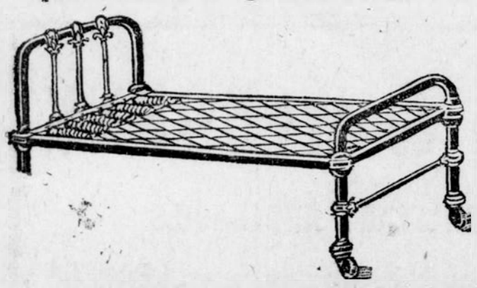

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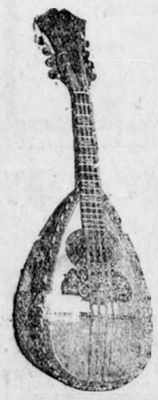

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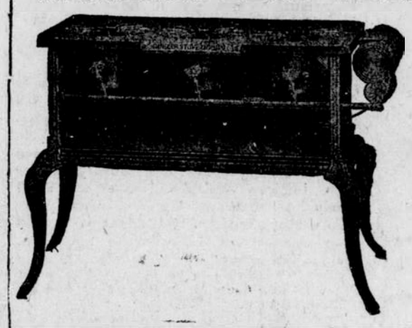

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